

An annotated list of the birds of Cambodia from 1859 to 1970

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This paper details the status of 399 species confirmed to occur in Cambodia before 1970, and an additional 15 species which remain unconfirmed from that period. It is an updated and annotated version of the previously unpublished draft: *A preliminary list of the birds of Cambodia* prepared in 1964 by W. W. Thomas from observations during 1958–1961. It also draws on additional published, and unpublished, historical literature to produce a comprehensive review of all ornithological records we have been able to trace from the period. Where possible, we describe the abundance and distribution of the birds of Cambodia, listing all provinces from where there had been records up until 1970.

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this paper is to summarise all that is known about the historical status of Cambodian birds, based largely on the previously unpublished work of W. W. Thomas (WWT) from observations during 1958–1961. Since the mid-1990s and the cessation of war and insecurity in Cambodia, much new work has been carried out (Seng Kim Hout *et al.* 2003). However, consideration of this is not the purpose of this paper, which documents no records after 1970.

WWT began collecting data for this list in 1958, extracting from Jean Delacour and Pierre Jabouille's (1931) *Les oiseaux de l'Indochine française*, the information directly relating to the birds of Cambodia, and supplemented with other published material, particularly articles kindly supplied by Jean Delacour and Dr Paul Engelbach, who lived and collected for many years in Cambodia. WWT completed the list later in the 1960s after leaving Phnom Penh. The importance of the draft manuscript was noted at this stage by other ornithologists, notably Ben King, and WWT was encouraged to make the manuscript available to a wider audience, but unfortunately he never had the time to finalise it for publication. The draft was never circulated outside of a small group of ornithologists interested in the region and remained little known until the early 1990s.

However, during the 1990s as the countries of Indochina reopened to the world, the unpublished manuscript 'reappeared' and immediately became the most important source document on the birds of Cambodia. The most widely held version is believed to originate from a copy given by WWT to Dr Boonsong Lekagul. However, there is more than one copy in circulation, as illustrated by the edits of WWT on different versions. In 1999 CMP made contact with WWT through the assistance of Ambassador Kenneth Quinn of the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh, and began work to finally publish this manuscript.

The records begin in 1859 with those of Mouhot, include few after WWT's departure from Cambodia in 1961 and finish in the summer of 1970 when WWT made a brief visit to Phnom Penh, Battambang and Sihanoukville. At this stage it was already possible to see the effect of the war on the bird life of Phnom Penh

and Battambang, although Sihanoukville appeared untouched.

Before WWT began this work, the Bokor–Kampot area and the Angkor Wat–Siem Reap area had been covered by ornithologists relatively thoroughly, Svay Rieng and the Cardamom Mountains much less so, and the rest of the country, including Phnom Penh, almost not at all. Moreover, most records had been from the dry season, with relatively few from the rest of the year. Although WWT visited every province except Ratanakiri, most observations were in Phnom Penh, Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Speu and Kampot. In general, the frontier regions were not visited, nor some of the regions that may ultimately prove to be the most interesting ornithologically, such as the mountain of Phnom Aural, in Pursat. The descriptions of distribution in the list, therefore, still unfortunately reflect the distribution of ornithologists more clearly than that of birds.

METHODS

In preparing this paper for publication, CMP had access to all WWT's available unpublished material, including notes, index cards and earlier drafts. This has enabled the inclusion of many additional important details and the extensive cross-referencing of records. It also demonstrated WWT's attention to detail, and revision of his records and status comments over the years. Each species account begins with the personal observations of WWT; all uncited observations in the text are WWT's records, primarily made between 1958 and 1961. All comments added in square brackets are clarifications added by CMP; these have largely been confined to explanations as to the source, or precise details, of a record, potential identification issues or changes in taxonomy (see below). For each species there follows a summary of earlier status, based upon a detailed review of all literature relating to the birds of Cambodia from the period in question. This was begun by WWT in the earlier drafts, but never completed as he did not have full access to all material. This has been completed by CMP, with reference to Inskipp and Mlikovsky (in prep.). After each species account is an abbreviated list of the provinces from which the species had been

recorded up to 1970, based largely on the previously unpublished detailed notes and index cards of WWT. Provinces are abbreviated as follows: Battambang, BTB; Kampot, KMP; Kandal, KND; Koh Kong, KOK; Kompong Cham, KCM; Kompong Chhnang, KCN; Kompong Speu, KSP; Kompong Thom, KTH; Kratie, KRT; Phnom Penh, PNP; Prey Veng, PRV; Pursat, PST; Ratanakiri, RTK; Siem Reap, SRP; Stung Treng, STG; Svay Rieng, SVR; Takeo, TAK. Where this is stated as 'All provinces' it is taken to mean all provinces visited by WWT, therefore excluding Ratanakiri.

Taxonomy and nomenclature have been updated to follow Inskipp *et al.* (1996). Where modern taxonomy has changed significantly from the time of the original manuscript, an explanation and the original name are noted in square brackets. Provinces mentioned in the text reflect those of 1963, as illustrated in Fig. 1, which follows Melville (2000). Some have changed significantly during this period, and both the previous and current provinces for every locality mentioned are provided in the Appendix. Where possible the English spelling of place names follows U.S. Army 1:50,000 topographic maps of the late 1960s that are still widely available and commonly used in Cambodia. The term 'Cardamom Mountains' is taken to represent a biogeographical unit extending from South-east Thailand south to Phu Quoc island, Vietnam, thereby including Bokor and what are sometimes referred to separately as the Elephant Mountains (Wikramanayake *et al.* 2002). As per Boulanger (1888), Duckworth *et al.* (1999: pp. 96 and 158) and Melville (2000; map page VII) the locality 'Kouys', a collecting locality of Harmand, recorded by Oustalet (1899, 1903), is taken to lie in north-east Cambodia, centred on Stung Treng province. Confusion has arisen previously due to the literature referring to two different localities each sometimes spelt in English 'Sambor'. The first on the Mekong river north of Kratie, Kratie province, and the second north of Kompong Thom, Kompong Thom province. Here, the second, largely a collecting locality of Delacour in 1928, is spelt 'Sambour'.

ANNOTATED LIST

CHINESE FRANCOLIN *Francolinus pintadeanus*

Common in open forest or in grassland with some cover, both in the plain and in the lower hills. BTB, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG, TAK.

BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL *Coturnix chinensis*

Seen in Kompong Thom on 22 January 1960, and Ho Tong Lip (pers. comm. to WWT) reported it from Kampot. Although listed by Delacour and Jabouille (1940) as occurring in 'all Indochina', it is evidently rare in Cambodia. KMP, KTH.

CHESTNUT-HEADED PARTRIDGE *Arborophila cambodiana*

Delacour and Jabouille (1928) described *A. c. cambodiana* from nine specimens collected on the plateau of Bokor at 1,000 m. Engelbach (1938) recorded it as common and conspicuous at Bokor in 1935 and 1936, from 400 to 1,000 m, and found a pair followed by small chicks on June 14 [year unrecorded]. It has not been recorded elsewhere. KMP.

SCALY-BREASTED PARTRIDGE *Arborophila chloropus*

Delacour (1929) collected the race *A. c. olivacea* at Bokor, while *A. c. cognacqi* has been taken in Cochinchina, Laos, and Thailand. The latter may occur in north-east Cambodia, since it is common in southern Laos. KMP.

RED JUNGLEFOWL *Gallus gallus*

Common in open forest, and fairly common in clearings in dense forest. It is relatively easy to approach, and it commonly hybridises with domestic fowl, which resemble it closely in the remote parts of Cambodia. KMP, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP.

SILVER PHEASANT *Lophura nycthemera*

Delacour and Jabouille (1928) described the subspecies *L. n. lewisi* from ten specimens collected on the plateau of Bokor at 1,000 m. Engelbach (1938) found it very secretive but not rare on the slopes of Bokor. It presumably occurs throughout the Cardamom Mountains but there are no specific records. KMP.

SIAMESE FIREBACK *Lophura diardi*

A pair with five well-grown young were seen at Sambour on 23 January 1960. It is fairly common in dense forest north of the Tonle Sap lake, and it was recorded in the forest around Angkor by Delacour (1929) and Engelbach (1953). There are also records from Stung Treng [CMP unable to trace source], but it is not certain whether it is found in the mountains to the south. KTH, SRP, STG.

GREEN PEAFOWL *Pavo muticus*

Occurs wherever the forest is sufficiently dense and extensive; however, it is now rare near habitation, since it is conspicuous, easily shot, and its train is valuable. One was held in Kep zoo in July 1960. Described by Delacour and Jabouille (1925) as 'with the Red Junglefowl, the commonest gamebird in Indochina' and by Delacour (1929) as 'common everywhere'. KMP, KOK, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG.

LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna javanica*

Common throughout the year, breeding during the rainy season. Like Cotton Pygmy-goose, this species is found far from large bodies of water, and even feeds in monastery reservoirs. It is the favourite target of duck hunters in Cambodia and is sold in Phnom Penh markets throughout the year. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, SRP, TAK.

WHITE-WINGED DUCK *Cairina scutulata*

Seen in Kampot and Kep in February 1961 and at km 187 between Sihanoukville and Veal Renh in spring 1961 [specific dates unrecorded]. In addition, Delacour listed it for Siem Reap [CMP unable to trace the source of this record, or any from Siem Reap]; Engelbach (1948 and 1952) listed it for the Cardamom Mountains in April 1944, and Ho Tong Lip (pers. comm. to WWT?) reported it from Ratanakiri. KMP, KOK, RTK, SRP.

COMB DUCK *Sarkidiornis melanotos*

Apparently less common than White-winged Duck, particularly away from the coastal provinces. Delacour (1929) recorded a 'big flock' near Siem Reap, and one

was taken in Kompong Thom in April 1959 by F. Stuart (pers. comm. to WWT). KTH, SRP.

COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE *Nettapus coromandelianus*
Common resident, even in small ponds in the city of Phnom Penh. It occurs almost wherever there is permanent standing fresh water. BTB, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, PNP, PRV, SRP, TAK.

EURASIAN WIGEON *Anas penelope*
One female was seen in the Phnom Penh market on 18 December 1959, and others were found there on 4 and 9 December 1960. One was seen in the wild on 18 December 1960, at km 42 on the road from Phnom Penh to Saigon. KND.

SPOT-BILLED DUCK *Anas poecilorhyncha*
One was found in the Phnom Penh market on 19 December 1959. It is fairly common in the vicinity of Phnom Penh from the middle of December to the end of February, with several records from km 42 on the road from Phnom Penh to Saigon. KND.

NORTHERN SHOVELER *Anas clypeata*
Two were recorded in the Phnom Penh market, on 4 December 1959 and 17 January 1961, and one was taken in the large lake [Boeng Veal Samnap] just across the Mekong river from Phnom Penh on 18 February 1961 by C. Copin (pers. comm. to WWT). Delacour and Jabouille (1931) recorded it as a rare winter visitor to Indochina. Prior to these records it had not been recorded south of Hue, Vietnam. KND.

NORTHERN PINTAIL *Anas acuta*
A fairly common winter visitor often appearing in the Phnom Penh market, from 18 November to 11 February. Seen in the wild on 18 December 1960, at km 42 on the road from Phnom Penh to Saigon, and two in Kep zoo were reported to have been trapped in Kampot. Previously recorded only from the north of Indochina (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). KMP, KND.

GARGANEY *Anas querquedula*
The commonest of the wintering ducks, recorded regularly in the Phnom Penh market and in Kandal from 10 November to 11 April. KND.

COMMON TEAL *Anas crecca*
Fairly common winter visitor to the Phnom Penh area from 23 November to 16 January. KND.

SMALL BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix sylvatica*
Engelbach (1938) observed this species in Svay Rieng in 1934, and purchased specimens in the market there. He considered the females he collected as apparently intermediate between *T. s. davidi* and *T. s. dussumieri*. SVR.

YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix tanki*
R. Melville (pers. comm. to WWT) shot one on 2 January 1960 at Pochentong near Phnom Penh. One was collected by C. B. Kloss at Ok Yam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915) and Delacour and Jabouille (1931) listed the species for Angkor. It is far less common than Barred Buttonquail. KND, KOK, SRP.

BARRED BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix suscitator*
Easy to trap and apparently common in the Phnom Penh region, appearing in the Phnom Penh market almost throughout the year, although seen in the wild only once. One purchased on 22 April laid an egg that day. Engelbach (1943, 1948) listed it from Svay Rieng and Siem Reap. KND, SRP, SVR.

SPECKLED PICULET *Picumnus innominatus*
One was seen in Kompong Speu in May 1961. Listed by Delacour and Jabouille (1931) for 'all Indochina'. KSP.

GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos canicapillus*
Fairly common in open forest. KMP, KSP, KTH, KRT, STG.

FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos macei*
Two records were from the same abandoned coconut plantation 5 km south of Phnom Penh, Kandal, on 10 May 1960 and 26 March 1961. KND.

YELLOW-CROWNED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos mahrattensis*
Collected by Harmand from Kouys probably in 1876 (Oustalet 1899).

RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos hyperythrus*
Collected by Harmand from Kouys in 1875 (Oustalet 1899).

RUFIOUS WOODPECKER *Celeus brachyurus*
Collected by Harmand from Sambor, Siem Reap and Kouys in 1875–1877 (Oustalet 1899). Delacour (1929) recorded it from Kampot and Sambour. KMP, KRT, KTH, SRP.

WHITE-BELLIED WOODPECKER *Dryocopus javensis*
B. Feinstein (pers. comm. to WWT) collected one in pine forest at Kirirom at about 700 m on 31 March 1961. Collected by Harmand from Kouys in 1876 and 1877 (Oustalet 1899). KSP.

GREATER YELLOWNAPE *Picus flavinucha*
Probably widespread in open forest. KCM, KSP, KRT, SRP, STG.

LACED WOODPECKER *Picus vittatus*
Seen once in pine forest in Kompong Speu, near Kirirom, on 27 March 1960. Collected by Harmand from Kratie in 1875 and Molu Prey in 1876 (Oustalet 1899). Delacour and Jabouille (1931) listed it from Sambour and Angkor. KSP, KRT, KTH, SRP.

STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER *Picus xanthopygaeus*
Collected by Harmand from Kompong Chhnang in June 1875 (Oustalet 1899), but not seen since. KCN.

BLACK-HEADED WOODPECKER *Picus erythropygius*
Seen in open forest in Kompong Thom and Kompong Speu. Recorded by Harmand in Molu Prey in 1876 and Kouys in 1877 (Oustalet 1899), and listed by Delacour (1929) from Sambour. KSP, KTH.

GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER *Picus canus*

Collected by Harmand from Sambor in 1875 (Oustalet 1899). Engelbach (1948) found it in dense forest in the Kampot plain, where it was apparently the only species of woodpecker. KMP, KRT.

COMMON FLAMEBACK *Dinopium javanense*

Fairly common in open forest, but not readily distinguishable from Greater Flameback. KMP, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP.

GREATER FLAMEBACK *Chrysocolaptes lucidus*

Fairly common in open forest. KMP, KTH, KRT, SRP.

BLACK-AND-BUFF WOODPECKER *Meiglyptes jugularis*

One was seen in dense forest in Siem Reap on 12 July 1960. Also recorded from Sambour (Delacour 1929) and Koh Kong (Engelbach 1952). KOK, KTH, SRP.

HEART-SPOTTED WOODPECKER *Hemicircus canente*

Collected by Harmand in bamboo forest along the Ropou river in Stung Treng/Kompong Thom in 1876 (Oustalet 1899). There is an oblique reference to the species by Engelbach (1952), indicating that it occurs in dense forest in Koh Kong at low altitudes. KOK, KTH?, STG?.

GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*

Recorded from Molu Prey, Angkor, Kompong Speu, and along the Mekong river from Sambor to Stung Treng. Seen feeding on small trees and even on the ground. KTH, KSP, KRT, SRP, STG.

LINEATED BARBET *Megalaima lineata*

Very common in open forest and even in small clearings in dense forest, as well as gardens. KMP, KOK, KSP, KTH, KRT, PST, SRP, TAK.

GREEN-EARED BARBET *Megalaima faiostriata*

First collected Harmand at Molu Prey in 1876 (Oustalet 1899). Also collected by C. B. Kloss at Ok Yam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915). Delacour (1929) recorded it as 'very common everywhere'. KSP, KTH, KOK, SRP, STG.

MOUSTACHED BARBET *Megalaima incognita*

Seen in dense secondary growth forest in Kompong Speu, at about 500–700 m. Delacour (1929) recorded it as 'abundant' at Bokor; Engelbach (1952) recorded it from Koh Kong in dense forest at 500–600 m. KMP, KOK, KSP, KRT.

BLUE-EARED BARBET *Megalaima australis*

Uncommon, and not as conspicuous as Lineated and Coppersmith Barbets. KMP, KRT, SRP.

COPPERSMITH BARBET *Megalaima haemacephala*

The barbet species most often seen and heard, though probably not as common as Lineated Barbet. It is partial to towns and gardens, but occurs in open forest and even in clearings in dense forest. All provinces.

ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL *Anthracoceros albirostris*

Common in dense forest, and even in fairly open forest, with flocks of over 30 seen in big trees in dense forest in

northern Kampot. It probably occurs in all provinces where there are forests. KMP, KOK, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, TAK.

GREAT HORNBILL *Buceros bicornis*

Common in small flocks in dense forest at any altitude where it can find the large trees it requires for nesting. The species is even found where the forest comes close to human habitation, as at Kep and Sihanoukville. Recorded from Kampot, Kep, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap. It is a totem of one of the Phnong tribes in the hills of Ratanakiri. KMP, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, RTK, SRP.

WREATHED HORNBILL *Aceros undulatus*

Seen at about 1,000 m at Bokor, and at low altitudes, within a few hundred metres of the sea, at Kep and Sihanoukville. WWT attempted without success to buy a captive bird kept in Kampot during 1960 and 1961. Engelbach (1948) also noted it at low altitudes near Bokor. KMP.

COMMON HOOPOE *Upupa epops*

Common in open forest and in sandy areas in general, including those near the coast, particularly from September to April. KMP, KND, KSP, KTH, KRT, STG, TAK.

ORANGE-BREASTED TROGON *Harpactes oreskios*

First recorded by Harmand along the Ropou river in Stung Treng/Kompong Thom in 1876 (Oustalet 1899). Recorded at Bokor and Siem Reap (Delacour and Jabouille 1931), and at 600 m in the Cardamom Mountains in Koh Kong (Engelbach 1952). KMP, KOK, KTH?, SRP, STG?.

RED-HEADED TROGON *Harpactes erythrocephalus*

The subspecies *H. e. klossi* was collected at Bokor at 1,000 m (Delacour 1929, Delacour and Jabouille 1931), and was presumably the subspecies found by Ho Tong Lip in Battambang. *H. e. annamensis* is common in southern Laos, and may be found in the hills of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng. BTB, KMP.

INDIAN ROLLER *Coracias benghalensis*

Common across the country outside dense forest, occurring in towns and even the centre of Phnom Penh as well as in the country. All provinces.

DOLLARBIRD *Eurystomus orientalis*

Less common than Indian Roller, and usually found in forest. It occurs in almost all provinces. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KRT, PNP, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

COMMON KINGFISHER *Alcedo atthis*

Common throughout the country from September to April, but never seen in the rainy season, and it presumably migrates north. All provinces.

BANDED KINGFISHER *Lacedo pulchella*

Engelbach (1948) noted one collected by Leclerc from dense forest near Kampot. KMP.

STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER *Halcyon capensis*

Uncommon in the area around the Tonle Sap lake, but rather common near Kampot, particularly in mangroves. KMP, KND, KOK, KCN, KTH, KRT, SRP.

RUDDY KINGFISHER *Halcyon coromanda*

Engelbach (1936a, 1938) recorded it from Kampot. KMP.

WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER *Halcyon smyrnensis*

Common in gardens and in open forest, often quite far from water. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PNP, PRV, PST, SRP, STG, TAK.

BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER *Halcyon pileata*

Much less common than White-throated Kingfisher, and usually found in the immediate vicinity of water. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, SRP.

COLLARED KINGFISHER *Todiramphus chloris*

Common on the coast of Kampot and Koh Kong, and also seen on single occasions in Phnom Penh, Kandal, and Prey Veng, in each case close to the Mekong river. KMP, KND, KOK, PNP, PRV.

PIED KINGFISHER *Ceryle rudis*

Common along the Mekong, Tonle Sap, and Bassac rivers and their larger tributaries; also seen once in Kampot. KMP, KND, KCM, KTH, PNP, PRV, TAK.

BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER *Nyctyornis athertoni*

Uncommon in dense forest at low altitudes; seen in Kampot and Kompong Speu. Engelbach (1948) recorded one feeding a young bird on 10 April 1939 at Angkor. KMP, KSP, SRP.

GREEN BEE-EATER *Merops orientalis*

Very common throughout at low altitudes, preferring more open areas. BTB, KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KTH, KRT, PNP, PST, SRP, STG, TAK.

BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER *Merops viridis*

One was seen at Pochentong near Phnom Penh on 2 January 1960 and one from Kampot [date unrecorded]. Engelbach (1948) found it 'not rare' near Siem Reap from March to July 1939, and collected a female on 15 July. KMP, KND, SRP.

BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER *Merops philippinus*

Fairly common, even in the centre of Phnom Penh, and seen throughout the plain in small flocks hawking from rooftops and telegraph wires. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, PNP, PRV, SRP, TAK.

CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER *Merops leschenaulti*

Not common, and apparently confined to sandy areas. Seen in Kandal and Takeo and one was seen excavating a hole in a sand bank next to the landing strip at Sihanoukville on 28 January 1960. Engelbach (1953) listed it as common at Angkor. KMP, KND, KOK, KSP, SRP, TAK.

CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO *Clamator coromandus*

The only record was by Mouhot in the 1860s, but the exact date and locality are unrecorded (Delacour and Jabouille 1931).

INDIAN CUCKOO *Cuculus micropterus*

According to Engelbach (1948, 1952), this species is confined to the mountains, where he heard it at 900 m in Kampot and 1,000 m in Koh Kong in the Cardamom Mountains. KMP, KOK.

BANDED BAY CUCKOO *Cacomantis sonneratii*

Engelbach (1948) collected one on the edge of forest near Kampot on 22 December 1935. KMP.

PLAINTIVE CUCKOO *Cacomantis merulinus*

Common throughout, particularly in towns and gardens. All provinces.

ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO *Chrysococcyx maculatus*

The only record is one collected on 3 December 1939 in forest at Angkor by Engelbach (1948). SRP.

VIOLET CUCKOO *Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus*

Seen once, high in a tree in the ruins of Preah Khan, Kompong Thom on 24 January 1960. Delacour and Jabouille (1940) listed it simply for 'Cambodia'. KTH.

DRONGO CUCKOO *Surniculus lugubris*

One was seen east of Kompong Speu, at the extreme edge of the Cardamom Mountains, at an altitude of about 200 m in open forest on 22 April 1961. Delacour (1929) obtained specimens at Bokor and Sambour. KMP, KSP, KTH.

ASIAN KOEL *Eudynamis scolopacea*

All records are from the vicinity of towns and gardens. It avoids dense forest and open areas, preferring open forest, gardens, and residential areas. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, PNP, SRP.

GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA *Phaenicophaeus tristis*

Common in thickets and dense scrub throughout the country, with the possible exception of Ratanakiri. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, PST, SRP, STG, TAK.

CORAL-BILLED GROUND CUCKOO *Carpococcyx renauldi*

The only records are from Bokor (Delacour 1929). It probably occurs elsewhere in dense hill forest, but it is uncommon and extremely hard to find. KMP.

GREATER COUCAL *Centropus sinensis*

Common throughout the country at low altitudes in scrub and open forest. It is sold in the Phnom Penh market for medicine. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

LESSER COUCAL *Centropus bengalensis*

Seen in elephant grass in Kratie on 31 May 1959, and in scrub in Takeo and Kompong Speu. Delacour (1929) described it as 'met with in all parts', but without specific records. KSP, KRT, TAK.

VERNAL HANGING PARROT *Loriculus vernalis*

Very common in forest, including the forested portion of Ratanakiri. KMP, KOK, KSP, KTH, KRT, RTK, TAK.

ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET *Psittacula eupatria*

Not very common, but recorded from more-or-less open forest across the country. It was also noted by Delacour (1929) and Engelbach (1953) from Angkor. KMP, KND, KSP, KTH, KRT, PST, SRP.

GREY-HEADED PARAKEET *Psittacula finschii*

Ho Tong Lip (pers. comm. to WWT) purchased two in Ratanakiri in 1959, which were identified by Berlioz. In March 1961, B. Feinstein (pers. comm. to WWT) collected this species at Kirirom: it had not been previously recorded as far south in Indochina. KSP, RTK.

BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET *Psittacula roseata*

Uncommon, and seen only in Kampot and Kompong Speu. It has also been recorded from Kratie, Stung Treng (Oustalet 1899) Siem Reap (Engelbach 1953) and Kompong Thom (Delacour 1929). KMP, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG.

RED-BREASTED PARAKEET *Psittacula alexandri*

The commonest of the parakeets; found throughout the plain in open forest and even in gardens. It is commonly taken from the nest and sold as a cagebird. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, TAK.

WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL *Hirundapus caudacutus*

The least common of the three needle-tails. Delacour (1929) collected two at Bokor in December 1927 with Silver-backed and Brown-backed Needle-tails. KMP.

SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL *Hirundapus cochinchinensis*

Seen roosting at night in the ruins of Angkor Wat on 13 July 1960. Delacour (1929) collected nine at Bokor in December 1927. KMP, SRP.

BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL *Hirundapus giganteus*

Seen at Bokor in January 1960, Angkor on 12 July 1960 and Snoul on 28 August 1961. Delacour (1929) collected 25 at Bokor in December 1927. KMP, KRT, SRP.

ASIAN PALM SWIFT *Cypsiurus balasiensis*

Common throughout the country with the possible exception of Ratanakiri; its distribution apparently coincides with that of the sugar palm. It is abundant in the Phnom Penh region. All provinces.

FORK-TAILED SWIFT *Apus pacificus*

A winter visitor; Delacour (1929) collected two from Bokor. KMP.

HOUSE SWIFT *Apus affinis*

Local resident. It breeds on porches at Kep, Kampot, where it was recorded in April and July 1960, and under a bridge near Kompong Kantuot, Kandal on 14 April 1961. Also seen once in Phnom Penh on 3 June 1961. Delacour 1929 recorded it from Bokor, at 1,000 m. Engelbach (1932) noted a large number of swifts he believed to be this species in June at the Khone falls on the Mekong river at the Lao frontier. KMP, KND, PNP, STG.

CRESTED TREESWIFT *Hemiprocne coronata*

Fairly common in open forest. KMP, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT.

BARN OWL *Tyto alba*

Common in Phnom Penh, and also seen in Siem Reap and Kampot (Engelbach 1948). It probably occurs in other towns. KMP, PNP, SRP.

ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL *Otus sumia*

One specimen of *O. s. stictonotus* taken by Mouhot from Angkor in the early 1860s is the only record (Sharpe 1875, Delacour and Jabouille 1931). SRP.

COLLARED SCOPS OWL *Otus bakkamoena*

Rather common in open forest and even in towns throughout the plain. KMP, SRP.

SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE OWL *Bubo nipalensis*

Engelbach (1948) noted a specimen obtained by Leclerc from the vicinity of Kampot. KMP.

BROWN FISH OWL *Ketupa zeylonensis*

Not uncommon, although the number of records is small. Seen in Kampot, Kratie, and Siem Reap. Kep zoo held one, caught in the vicinity, for several months in 1960 and 1961. KMP, KRT, SRP.

BUFFY FISH OWL *Ketupa ketupu*

One was seen flying over the garden of the Grand Hotel at Siem Reap in July 1960. Two were collected by C. B. Kloss at Ok Yam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915). Engelbach (1948) noted one in the Siem Reap zoo in 1938. It is probably not rare. SRP.

SPOTTED WOOD OWL *Strix seloputo*

The only record is a large downy nestling taken from a nest near Tonle Bet, Kompong Cham by G. Walker (pers. comm. to WWT) in January 1961. It was raised on raw meat and it was fully fledged by March. The only cry it made was a low whine when hungry, and it ceased even this cry after it was feathered. KCM.

ASIAN BARRED OWLET *Glaucidium cuculoides*

One seen at midday mobbed by bulbuls in dense forest near Sihanoukville may have been of the subspecies *G. c. deignani*, the form from south-east Thailand, which may extend along the coast into Cambodia south of the Cardamom Mountains. According to Delacour and Jabouille (1931), those collected from Angkor and Kompong Thom are *G. c. bruegeli*. KMP, KND, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG.

SPOTTED OWLET *Athene brama*

It is common in the vicinity of Phnom Penh, Kandal, Takeo, and Kompong Speu, and often seen at night on the highway from Phnom Penh to Kompong Speu. KND, KSP, PNP, TAK.

BROWN HAWK OWL *Ninox scutulata*

There are surprisingly few records from Cambodia for a bird which is common in Thailand and Cochinchina. Mouhot recorded it in the 1860s (Delacour and Jabouille 1931), and Engelbach (1953) listed it among the easily observed species of Angkor. SRP.

GREAT EARED NIGHTJAR *Eurostopodus macrotis*

Recorded by Engelbach (1948) from the hills immediately behind the beach at Kep, and from the Cardamom Mountains, in Koh Kong (Engelbach 1952). KMP, KOK.

GREY NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus indicus*

A winter visitor, so far recorded only from Bokor by Delacour (1929). KMP.

LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus macrurus*

A rather common resident which is undoubtedly widespread. At night during the rains, dozens can be seen on the road from Phnom Penh south-west into the Cardamom Mountains. KMP, KSP, KRT, SRP.

INDIAN NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus asiaticus*

Common; recorded from Angkor, Sambour (Delacour 1929), and Kampot. KMP, KTH, SRP.

SAVANNA NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus affinis*

One was seen on the sandy beach at Sihanoukville in late January 1959. Otherwise recorded only from the open forest at Molu Prey (Oustalet 1903), Sambour (Delacour 1929). KMP, KSP, KTH.

ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE *Streptopelia orientalis*

One seen at Kompong Speu on 28 December 1958 is the only record [This predates the records of Duckworth and Hedges (1998) and Goes (1999) as the first for Cambodia]. KSP.

SPOTTED DOVE *Streptopelia chinensis*

Very common throughout; a common cage bird, and trapped for food. All provinces.

RED COLLARED DOVE *Streptopelia tranquebarica*

Neither as common nor as widespread as Spotted Dove, but more common in winter than in summer. It has been noted throughout the plain, and Ho Tong Lip (pers. comm. to WWT) found it common in Ratanakiri in February 1960. Young were found in the nest in March, in Kandal. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PST, RTK, SRP, TAK.

BARRED CUCKOO DOVE *Macropygia unchall*

Found in 1940 at Bokor (Engelbach 1948), where it has not been seen since. In April 1944, it was recorded that 'it appears not rare' in the Cardamom Mountains of Koh Kong (Engelbach 1948, 1952). KMP, KOK.

EMERALD DOVE *Chalcophaps indica*

Uncommon; it feeds on the ground in dense forest. KMP, KOK, KRT, STG.

PINK-NECKED GREEN PIGEON *Treron vernans*

Apparently not very common; alternatively it may be restricted to high trees and not easily noticed. Seen several times in the Phnom Penh market. KMP, KND, KOK, KSP, SRP.

THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON *Treron curvirostra*

The commonest of the green pigeons, found in all provinces where there is forest. BTB, KMP, KOK, KSP, KTH, SRP.

YELLOW-FOOTED GREEN PIGEON *Treron phoenicoptera*

Eight were seen for sale in the Phnom Penh market on 17 September 1960 (and reported to have come from Kampot), with further birds on 4 and 18 May 1961 (reportedly from Battambang).

GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula aenea*

Uncommon, and apparently confined to large forests. Recorded only from Siem Reap, Battambang and Kampot, and found in the Phnom Penh market on 4 May 1961. BTB, KMP, SRP.

MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula badia*

All records have been in the foothills of the Cardamom Mountains (Engelbach 1952). It is not common. KMP, KOK, KSP.

PIED IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula bicolor*

Confined to small islands off the coast of Kampot and Point Samit, Koh Kong, where it was reported by Engelbach to be common: he observed 2–3 groups of 30–40 in February 1944 (Engelbach 1948). KMP, KOK.

BENGAL FLORICAN *Houbaropsis bengalensis*

F. Stuart (pers. comm. to WWT) collected one in May 1959 in Kompong Thom, and Ho Tong Lip (pers. comm. to WWT) noted it in 1960 near Sisophon, Battambang. It is rare, shy, and confined to the provinces north of the Tonle Sap lake, Battambang, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng [CMP unable to trace the source of this record] and Takeo (Delacour 1929, Jabouille 1929, Delacour and Jabouille 1940, Engelbach 1940b) and the Tay Ninh region of Cochinchina, Vietnam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). It is separated by over 3,000 km from the nearest population in India. Engelbach (1940b) also received reports of it from Kampot. BTB, KMP?, KTH, PRV?, SVR, TAK.

SARUS CRANE *Grus antigone*

Uncommon but widespread, occurring wherever broad grassy plains are found. It also occurs in open forest where cover is sparse, as in northern Kompong Thom. Seen in Svay Rieng, Kampot, Siem Reap and Kratie. A full-grown juvenile was brought to Kep zoo from Kampot in early March 1961. KMP, KTH, KRT, SRP, SVR.

MASKED FINFOOT *Heliopais personata*

A rare and secretive resident, with only three records. Mouhot collected a specimen from Cambodia in 1861. Engelbach (1948) found it in February 1944 in mangroves at Point Samit, Koh Kong, and Y. Siah, a Bangkok bird collector and taxidermist, has a specimen collected in March 1952 in 'Battambang'. BTB, KOK.

SLATY-BREASTED RAIL *Gallirallus striatus*

One was collected by C. B. Kloss at OkYam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915). Delacour and Jabouille (1940) listed it from 'all Indochina'. KOK.

WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

Common in the floodplain wherever there is water overgrown with vegetation. Breeds during the rains; a

specimen purchased in the Phnom Penh market laid an egg on 10 June 1960. KND, KSP, TAK.

RUDDY-BREASTED CRAKE *Porzana fusca*

There is only one record, from Siem Reap (Delacour 1929), although it is probably more widespread and common than this would indicate. SRP.

WATERCOCK *Gallicrex cinerea*

A fairly common resident in the floodplain in overgrown ponds, and occasionally in paddy fields. KND, KOK, KSP, SVR.

PURPLE SWAMPHEN *Porphyrio porphyrio*

Fairly common in the floodplain, particularly in flooded vegetation. There are also records from Kampot. KMP, KND, KSP.

COMMON MOORHEN *Gallinula chloropus*

Common in the floodplain, particularly in winter. KND, KCM, KSP, TAK.

COMMON COOT *Fulica atra*

One was seen with Common Moorhens on 22 January 1961 at km 42 on the Saigon road. Another was bought in the Phnom Penh market on 6 March 1961. A rare winter visitor, not previously recorded south of Chaiyaphum, Thailand (Deignan 1963) and central Annam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). KND.

PINTAIL SNIPE *Gallinago stenura*

Common in autumn and rare in spring. It is netted at night and commonly sold in the Phnom Penh market from late September until March [Field identification would not rule out the possibility of Swinhoe's Snipe *G. megala* (Leader and Carey 2003)]. KND, KOK.

COMMON SNIPE *Gallinago gallinago*

Common winter visitor, rare in autumn and common in spring. Observed from November to March, in marsh and wet grassland. KND, KOK.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT *Limosa lapponica*

The only record is a male collected by Engelbach (1948) in February 1944 at Koh Kapik. KOK.

WHIMBREL *Numenius phaeopus*

Fairly common along the coast in mangrove and mudflats in winter; it has been observed throughout the year near Kampot (Engelbach 1936a). KMP.

EURASIAN CURLEW *Numenius arquata*

Common along the coast from September to March, on the mudflats and saltpans between Kampot and Kep. Also recorded from Koh Kong (Engelbach 1938); there are no inland records. KMP, KOK.

COMMON REDSHANK *Tringa totanus*

Common along the coast from September to April. It is also a regular, but uncommon, transient winter visitor inland to the Tonle Sap lake. KMP, KND, KSP, KTH, TAK.

MARSH SANDPIPER *Tringa stagnatilis*

Engelbach (1938) found it between November and February in Kampot, but considered it uncommon. KMP.

COMMON GREENSHANK *Tringa nebularia*

A common winter visitor, both inland and along the coast, from September to March. One record from Kampot in July. KMP, KND, KCN, KSP, KTH, TAK.

GREEN SANDPIPER *Tringa ochropus*

Engelbach (1948) noted that it was 'seen from time to time on the shores of the Tonle Sap lake'. There are no other records.

WOOD SANDPIPER *Tringa glareola*

Abundant on the coast in winter; it also occurs inland. Recorded from the market in Phnom Penh on 13 January and 22 March 1961, and also observed in Kampot in July. KMP, KOK.

TEREK SANDPIPER *Xenus cinereus*

One was seen on 11 March 1961 on the mudflats between Kampot and Kep. One was recorded by Engelbach (1948) 'from a sand bank in the gulf of Kampong Som' in February 1944. KMP, KOK.

COMMON SANDPIPER *Actitis hypoleucos*

Common winter visitor from mid-September to the end of March. The commonest sandpiper on freshwater; recorded from most of the floodplain provinces. Less common on the coast. KMP, KND, KOK, KSP, KTH, PRV, SRP, TAK.

RUDDY TURNSTONE *Arenaria interpres*

Rare winter visitor; recorded by Engelbach (1948) at Koh Kapik in January 1935, and along the Bay of Kompong Som in February 1944. KOK.

RED-NECKED STINT *Calidris ruficollis*

Common winter visitor from October to May along the coast, and occasionally observed inland. Also recorded in July from Kampot. KMP.

LONG-TOED STINT *Calidris subminuta*

Engelbach (1936a, 1938) recorded it as common on the coast in winter from October onwards. KMP.

CURLEW SANDPIPER *Calidris ferruginea*

One in partial summer plumage was seen near Kampot on 20 July 1960. Interestingly, the only other record is also in summer: Engelbach (1936a, 1938) collected one on 23 June 1935, also near Kampot. KMP.

RUFF *Philomachus pugnax*

Engelbach (1949a) recorded it on the coast of Koh Kong on 21 April 1944. KOK.

GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE *Rostratula benghalensis*

Specimens were seen in the Phnom Penh market on 15, 16 and 22 October 1960. It is probably fairly common, but it is largely nocturnal and seldom seen.

PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

Common throughout the floodplain in overgrown lakes. All the records are from 4 November to 14 April, so it is possible that it is only a winter visitor to Cambodia. KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, PNP, SRP.

BRONZE-WINGED JACANA *Metopidius indicus*

Breeds fairly commonly on ponds overgrown with lotus, water lilies, or grass, throughout the floodplain, even occurring within the city of Phnom Penh. BTB, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, PNP, SRP, TAK.

EURASIAN THICK-KNEE *Burhinus oedicnemus*

Delacour (1929) listed it as 'not uncommon in the neighbourhood' of Siem Reap and Kompong Thom. KTH, SRP.

GREAT THICK-KNEE *Esacus recurvirostris*

According to Engelbach (1932, 1938) it was common at low water on sandbanks on the Mekong river at Sambor, upstream from Kratie. In the rainy season it apparently visits open forest in southern Laos, and perhaps in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng in Cambodia. Engelbach (1936a, 1938) also recorded a group of 4–5 at the mouth of the Kampot river estuary between August and November. KMP, KRT.

BLACK-WINGED STILT *Himantopus himantopus*

A common summer visitor in the region of Kampot. Suspected to breed in the vicinity of the salt pans between Kampot and Kep, but a nest was never found. It also occurs inland in winter, where it has been recorded from mud-covered fields left by the floods of the Mekong river in Kampot and Takeo. KMP, KND, KOK, KSP, TAK.

PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER *Pluvialis fulva*

Fairly common passage migrant, recorded in March, April, September and October. Recorded from Kampot, Kandal, and Siem Reap (Engelbach 1948). KMP, KND, SRP.

GREY PLOVER *Pluvialis squatarola*

A fairly common winter visitor from October to March along the coast (Engelbach 1948). KMP.

LITTLE RINGED PLOVER *Charadrius dubius*

The commonest plover, found in dry fields as well as on the beach. It occurs in summer and winter; the resident birds may be of the race *C. d. jerdoni*, but no specimens have been taken. KMP, KND.

KENTISH PLOVER *Charadrius alexandrinus*

Very common, particularly near the coast, but also inland in winter. KMP, KND.

LESSER SAND PLOVER *Charadrius mongolus*

Common along the coast during the dry season, from November to March. Its numbers decrease sharply by April, but a few stay long enough to assume summer plumage (Engelbach 1938). KMP.

GREATER SAND PLOVER *Charadrius leschenaultii*

Common in the dry season in Kampot, on and near the coast (Engelbach 1938). KMP.

RIVER LAPWING *Vanellus duvaucelii*

Recorded from the Mekong river in Cambodia by Barthélemy in 1897 (Oustalet 1898). Listed by Delacour and Jabouille (1931) as resident in 'all Indochina'. Engelbach recorded it north of Sre Ambel, Koh Kong on 6 April 1944 (Engelbach 1952). KOK, KRT.

GREY-HEADED LAPWING *Vanellus cinereus*

Seen in January 1961 at a flooded lake at km 42 on the Saigon road, and again just outside of Battambang in July 1970. Mouhot collected the first individual in 1861, and Delacour (1929) listed it as 'common near Siem Reap'. BTB, KND, SRP. [The July record is possibly the first summer record from the region of what is usually a winter visitor (Robson 2000).]

RED-WATTLED LAPWING *Vanellus indicus*

Common in all provinces, and a noisy conspicuous bird on the plain, and particularly in open forest. It is the object of many local superstitions, for example, that it sleeps on its back and holds the sky up at night, which is why it calls loudly when disturbed after dark. All provinces.

ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE *Glareola maldivarum*

Seen twice, both in summer, at Kompong Cham and near Phnom Penh. Engelbach (1936a) recorded it in Kampot in May and Delacour and Jabouille (1931) listed it for 'Cambodia in summer'. KMP, KND, KCM.

SMALL PRATINCOLE *Glareola lactea*

One was seen on 2 April 1961, at the beginning of the rainy season, on the edge of a small lake just west of the Bassac river, Kandal. Recorded from the Mekong river in Cambodia by Barthélemy in 1897 (Oustalet 1898). Engelbach (1932) noted that it is 'common in the dry season on the Mekong river upstream from Kratie', occurring near rapids in particular, and seeming to 'disappear completely in the rainy season'. KND, KRT.

INDIAN SKIMMER *Rynchops albicollis*

A flock of six was seen on the Mekong river at its confluence with the Tonle Sap and Bassac rivers, at Phnom Penh [CMP has been unable to trace a date for this important record, however WWT believes it to be either in 1960 or 1961]. Recorded by Barthélemy as 'very common on the lower Mekong' in April 1897, but rarer upstream (Oustalet 1898). Engelbach (1932) listed it from the Mekong river on the Lao frontier in March 1929, and recorded several pairs near Sambor in January and February 1932. KND, KRT, PNP, STG.

BROWN-HEADED GULL *Larus brunnicephalus*

Common winter visitor from 3 November to 15 March on the Tonle Sap lake and the large rivers. A few reach the coast at Kampot (Engelbach 1938). KMP, KND, KCN, PNP.

BLACK-HEADED GULL *Larus ridibundus*

An uncommon winter visitor, usually singly, to the Tonle Sap lake (Delacour and Jabouille 1940) and the large rivers near Phnom Penh, from December to February. It is greatly outnumbered by Brown-headed Gull. KND, PNP.

GULL-BILLED TERN *Gelochelidon nilotica*

Rare winter visitor to the coast of Koh Kong, where Engelbach (1948) recorded it twice at Koh Kapik in January 1936 and in February 1944. It is common in winter on the coast in Thailand, and may be under-recorded in Cambodia. KOK.

CASPIAN TERN *Sterna caspia*

Rare winter visitor in December and January. Seen twice in the vicinity of Phnom Penh on 20 December 1959 and 1 January 1960, and once about 30 km south of Phnom Penh on the Bassac on 31 December 1960. Engelbach (1948) first noted it in December 1942 near Kampot. KMP, KND, PNP.

RIVER TERN *Sterna aurantia*

Fairly common on the Mekong and Tonle Sap rivers. KND, KCM, PNP.

GREAT CRESTED TERN *Sterna bergii*

Fairly common on the coast of Kampot and Koh Kong (Engelbach 1948). KMP, KOK.

LITTLE TERN *Sterna albifrons*

Not at all common, but regular in winter on the Mekong river at Phnom Penh and Kandal, and one was recorded on the Tonle Sap river at Prek Kdam on 10 June 1961. Also seen once near Kampot [date unrecorded]. Delacour and Jabouille (1940) listed it for the Mekong valley. KMP, KND, PNP.

BLACK-BELLIED TERN *Sterna acuticauda*

Fairly common on the Mekong and Tonle Sap rivers. KND, KCM, PNP, PRV.

WHISKERED TERN *Chlidonias hybridus*

Very common winter visitor, and seen in every month except July and August. Common on the Mekong and other large rivers, but most abundant on the Tonle Sap lake in February and March. KND, KCN, PNP.

OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus*

Uncommon winter visitor. Most records are along the coast, but it has been recorded in Kandal, Kompong Cham and Siem Reap. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, SRP.

BLACK BAZA *Aviceda leuphotes*

Seen in Siem Reap and Kompong Speu. Delacour (1929) stated that it was common at Angkor and Bokor, where it was taken at 1,000 m. Engelbach (1949b) stated that it was common in open forest. KMP, KSP, SRP.

ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD *Pernis ptilorhynchus*

Delacour (1928) recorded it from 'the plains and marshes' of Cambodia.

BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE *Elanus caeruleus*

Common throughout the plain in open grassland or paddy. Its habit of sitting on telegraph poles make it seem more common to the traveller than many less conspicuous species. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KRT, PNP, PRV, SRP, TAK.

BLACK KITE *Milvus migrans*

Common winter visitor, arriving about 1 October and leaving in the third week in April, with one record for 20 May [the seasonality of records suggests that most of these birds were of the subspecies *M. m. lineatus* rather than the resident *M. m. govinda*]. Both subspecies have been collected but *M. m. govinda* is apparently the more common: Harmand collected specimens of this subspecies from Molu Prey in 1876 and 1877 (Oustalet 1899) and Engelbach (1949b) recorded it as common around the port of Phnom Penh. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, SRP, STG, TAK.

BRAHMINY KITE *Haliastur indus*

Common throughout, with the possible exception of Ratanakiri. It has been taken at 1,000 m at Bokor [CMP unable to trace source]. A nest in a tree in the centre of Phnom Penh contained downy young in December, which were fully fledged by 19 January. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KOK, KRT, PNP, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

WHITE-BELLIED SEA EAGLE *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Although commonest on the coast, this species is by no means confined to it. It has bred at Sambor, and has been recorded around the Tonle Sap lake and even in Phnom Penh. An immature was in held Kep zoo in July 1960. KMP, KND, KOK, KTH, KRT, PNP, SRP.

PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*

One captive bird in Stung Treng town on 12 June 1961 had been captured the previous winter and fed on fish and meat. A record of Harmand's was given by Oustalet (1899) as 'probably from Cambodia'. STG.

GREY-HEADED FISH EAGLE *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*

Fairly common in the Mekong-Tonle Sap lake floodplain; one record from near Sre Ambel (Engelbach 1952). A nest in a large dipterocarp tree in a temple compound near to the Mekong river, at km 10 on the Saigon Road, Kandal, contained two half-grown young on 10 January 1960. Another was observed sitting on a nest 10 m high in a tree on the edge of a lake at Stung Meanchey, c.3 km south of Phnom Penh on 24 March 1961. First recorded by Harmand from along the Mekong river in Kratie and Stung Treng in 1876 and 1877 (Oustalet 1899). KND, KOK, KTH, PRV, SRP.

WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE *Gyps bengalensis*

Uncommon and usually associated with Slender-billed Vulture. One seen close to Phnom Penh at Pochentong, Kandal on 11 March 1959. KMP, KND, KSP, KTH, SRP. [Current understanding of the relative abundance of the two *Gyps* species of vulture in Indochina and historical confusion over identification (Duckworth *et al.* in press), suggests that there may have been confusion between this and the following species.]

SLENDER-BILLED VULTURE *Gyps tenuirostris*

Fairly common in the Mekong-Tonle Sap lake plain; seen close to Phnom Penh at Pochentong, Kandal on 11 March 1959 and 19 July 1960, and also, after a forest fire, in the northern part of Kampot [Originally recorded as *G. indicus* but taxonomy recently revised by

Rasmussen and Parry 2001]. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, TAK.

RED-HEADED VULTURE *Sarcogyps calvus*

By far the commonest of the vultures in Cambodia; even recorded at Phnom Penh on 8 February 1959. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KRT, PNP, PRV, SRP, TAK.

CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE *Spilornis cheela*

Common in both open and dense forest, and only rarely seen in open country. KMP, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, TAK.

EURASIAN MARSH HARRIER *Circus aeruginosus*

Winter visitor to the plain, seen in Kandal, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Thom. KND, KSP, KTH. [Current understanding of the relative abundance of the three wintering species of harrier in Indochina (Duckworth *et al.* 1998), and the difficulty of field identification of female and immature harriers, suggests that there was probably confusion between this and the following two species.]

HEN HARRIER *Circus cyaneus*

Recorded by WWT six times in widely separated places in Cambodia: at Pochentong, Kandal on 22 October 1960 and 30 January 1961, in Svay Rieng on 29 October 1959, in Takeo on 21 January 1961, at Veal Renh, Kampot on 27 January 1960 and in Kompong Thom on 27 November 1960. One of the Pochentong birds was an adult male. [In light of the potential confusion (see above), all records apart from the adult male are best regarded as unidentified harriers] KMP, KND, KTH, SVR, TAK.

PIED HARRIER *Circus melanoleucos*

Common winter visitor in open country, from October to March. KND, KCM, KTH, SRP, SVR, TAK.

CRESTED GOSHAWK *Accipiter trivirgatus*

Four were seen at Angkor on 13 July 1960. SRP.

SHIKRA *Accipiter badius*

Common resident, found in city gardens as well as in open forest throughout the plain. KMP, KND, KCN, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PNP, SRP, TAK.

JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter gularis*

Rare winter visitor. One collected by C. B. Kloss at Ok Yam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915). Delacour (1928, 1929) recorded it from Bokor in December 1927. KMP, KOK.

BESRA *Accipiter virgatus*

Engelbach (1948) recorded two specimens: one from Kampot, and one from Siem Reap in August. KMP, SRP.

RUFIOUS-WINGED BUZZARD *Butastur liventer*

Common in open forest and scrub, but avoids dense forest and open country. KMP, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, TAK.

GREY-FACED BUZZARD *Butastur indicus*

Apparently less common than Rufous-winged Buzzard, even in winter. Described as 'very common' in Bokor (Delacour 1929). KMP.

COMMON BUZZARD *Buteo buteo*

One was seen in Kandal, 11 February 1961. Oustalet (1899) recorded it from Siem Reap in January 1877. KND, SRP.

BLACK EAGLE *Ictinaetus malayensis*

One was seen soaring over dense forest in the foothills about 20 km north of Kampot, in February 1961. KMP.

GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE *Aquila clanga*

A winter visitor from November to March in open country; remarkably common for so large a bird. Four were seen in one morning over the flooded fields at km 42 on the Phnom Penh to Saigon road on 24 February 1960 and six were recorded in Takeo on 7 March 1960. Delacour (1929) recorded it as common in park-like habitat in north-west Cambodia. KND, KCN, KTH, SRP, TAK.

CHANGEABLE HAWK EAGLE *Spizaetus cirrhatus*

One was seen in forest in Kompong Thom, and another was seen in scrub in Prey Veng on 18 September 1960. Wing feathers found at Tonle Bati, Kandal on 3 March 1959 were identified by R. Laybourne of the U.S. Natural History Museum. First recorded from Cambodia, at Sambor in 1875 by Harmand (Oustalet 1899), and described by Engelbach (1949b) as 'widespread'. KND, KTH, KRT, PRV.

WHITE-RUMPED FALCON *Polihierax insignis*

One was seen in open forest at an altitude of about 300 m in Koh Kong, near the border of Kompong Speu on 22 April 1961. The subspecies *P. i. harmandi* was first collected by Harmand, from Sambor in 1875 (Oustalet 1899). KOK, KRT.

COLLARED FALCONET *Microhierax caerulescens*

Locally common in open forest. KSP, KTH, TAK.

COMMON KESTREL *Falco tinnunculus*

Rare winter visitor, with six records, all from the Phnom Penh region. Four are from the Pochentong area just west of Phnom Penh from 15 October 1960 to 25 March 1961, and may have referred to the same bird. KND.

PEREGRINE FALCON *Falco peregrinus*

Uncommon winter visitor in the Phnom Penh region, with five records from 2 November to 6 March. In addition to Phnom Penh, Engelbach (1948) reported it from Siem Reap and Kampot, and it probably occurs throughout the central plain. KMP, KND, PNP, SRP.

LITTLE GREBE *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Uncommon, but widespread and found wherever there is enough permanent still water. Probably breeds in the rainy season, although no nests have been found. Prefers small lakes to larger bodies of water. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, SRP, SVR.

DARTER *Anhinga melanogaster*

Common throughout the floodplain where there is water near suitable trees, but apparently restricted to freshwater. On 16 June 1961, near Kratie, flocks totalling several thousand were seen flying down the Mekong river, low over the water. Nest-building was observed near Phnom Penh at the end of September and in the first week of October, and large downy young were seen in a colony of 100 adults in a very large tree in a temple compound near Oudong, Kandal on 7 November 1959. One was recorded in a small reservoir at Bokor at 1,000 m (Engelbach 1948); also recorded in Koh Kong (Engelbach 1952). KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, PRV, SRP, TAK.

LITTLE CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax niger*

Common, often on very small ponds. It occurs throughout the floodplain of the Mekong river and its tributaries, and also seen at Sihanoukville and Veal Renh, (Engelbach 1952). On 2 October 1960, about 40 pairs had just begun nesting in a temple compound on the Mekong river, 57 km from Phnom Penh on the Saigon road. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KTH, PRV, SRP.

INDIAN CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*

Fairly common, but restricted to larger freshwater bodies. This is apparently the cormorant species that inhabits the Mekong river between Phnom Penh and Kompong Cham in flocks of several hundred. Breeds towards end of the rainy season. KND, KCM, PRV, SRP.

GREAT CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Seen only on larger bodies of water, including the Tonle Sap lake, the Mekong river and the larger lakes and brackish inlets on the coast. It is not common except near the sea, where Engelbach (1948) observed large flocks each night leaving the coast for a roosting place north of Kampot. KMP, KND, KCM, TAK.

LITTLE EGRET *Egretta garzetta*

Common on coastal flats and in rice paddies, as well as near rivers and ponds. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KOK, KRT, PRV, PST, SRP, TAK.

PACIFIC REEF EGRET *Egretta sacra*

Uncommon along the coast of Kampot (Sihanoukville and Kep) and Koh Kong. Both white and slaty phases occur, the latter being more common. KMP, KOK.

GREY HERON *Ardea cinerea*

Common throughout except in the hills, even in the city of Phnom Penh. All provinces.

GREAT-BILLED HERON *Ardea sumatrana*

Delacour and Jabouille (1940) listed it as of doubtful occurrence in Cambodia. However, there are two specimens labelled 'Cambodia' from 1876 given to the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris by Harmand and Godefroy (E. Pasquet *in litt.* to CMP 2000). Engelbach, who lived and worked on the coast, did not report it, but it occurs in Trat province, Thailand (Robinson 1915).

PURPLE HERON *Ardea purpurea*

Fairly common near the Tonle Sap lake and the large rivers; it is more wary than the Grey Heron, and prefers more overgrown areas. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, PRV, SRP, TAK.

GREAT EGRET *Casmerodius albus*

Common and widespread during winter, but local during the breeding season. Most common in the Mekong–Tonle Sap lake floodplain, but also occurs elsewhere. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KTH, KOK, PST, SRP, SVR, TAK.

INTERMEDIATE EGRET *Mesophoyx intermedia*

This egret is either rare or usually mistaken for one of the other white egrets. Identified only once with both other white egret species in a lake at km 42 on the Saigon road in February. Delacour and Jabouille (1940) listed it for 'all Indochina', but there are no other definite records. KND.

CATTLE EGRET *Bubulcus ibis*

Common throughout the country, often associated with wild or domestic cattle. Seen once in forest at Kirirom on 5 June 1960. It is most common in winter, and numbers decrease shortly after the breeding plumage is assumed in early March. Delacour and Jabouille (1925) described it as being 'found in vast numbers in Cambodia, where thousands of birds can be seen together in many places'. All provinces.

CHINESE POND HERON *Ardeola bacchus*

Occurs throughout in winter. Judging from birds in breeding plumage, it is probably more common than Javan Pond Heron. It assumes breeding plumage in April, and leaves for the north in May, returning in the beginning of October. While it is primarily a bird of the paddy fields, it has also been seen in mangroves and once in dense forest in Kompong Speu. One was seen swimming and fishing for about five minutes in a fish trap at Chhnuk Tru, Kompong Chhnang. All provinces.

JAVAN POND HERON *Ardeola speciosa*

This species is fairly common throughout the country, in most provinces except Stung Treng and Ratanakiri. Engelbach (1932) did not find it in southern Laos, so Kratie may be its northern breeding limit. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KRT, PRV, PST, SRP, TAK.

LITTLE HERON *Butorides striatus*

Fairly common, noticeably more so in winter than in summer. It is not a conspicuous bird compared with other herons, except on mudflats. KMP, KND, KCN, TAK, SRP.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Uncommon, but apparently widespread. The only definite records are for Siem Reap and Kandal, but many Cambodians recognised its picture and gave the same onomatopoeic name 'kwayk', derived from its cry. KND, SRP.

YELLOW BITTERN *Ixobrychus sinensis*

There are only two records, both from Kandal, on 18 September 1960 and 28 May 1961. Delacour and Jabouille (1940) listed it for 'all Indochina'. KND.

CINNAMON BITTERN *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*

Like all bitterns, inconspicuous, and probably seems rarer than it is. Only three widely separated records, from Koh Kong, Kandal and Siem Reap. Delacour and Jabouille (1931) listed it for Cambodia. KND, KOK, SRP.

BLACK BITTERN *Dupetor flavicollis*

Uncommon, and not conspicuous. Seen only four times, all in flooded scrub at high water in Kandal, Prey Veng and Kompong Cham. It probably occurs throughout the Mekong floodplain, but there are no records for the coast. Delacour and Jabouille (1940) listed it for 'all Indochina'. KND, KCM, KCN, PNP, PRV, SRP.

GREAT BITTERN *Botaurus stellaris*

A plucked specimen, trapped 3 km south of Phnom Penh, was shown to WWT by a Cambodian on 22 March 1959. It may be more common than previously thought, since B. Feinstein (pers. comm. to WWT) reported having seen bitterns three times in Kompong Speu in late March 1961. KND, KSP.

GREATER FLAMINGO *Phoenicopterus ruber*

Although Delacour and Jabouille (1931) listed it from 'Cambodia (Great Lake)' [Tonle Sap lake] it is apparently extinct in Cambodia. N. Phleng (pers. comm. to WWT) shot one just south of Siem Reap on the shores of the lake about 1935, and there have been no subsequent records. Such a conspicuous bird would certainly have attracted attention. SRP.

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus*

Common both north and south of the Tonle Sap lake in Siem Reap and Battambang in July 1960 and recorded near the Mekong river in Kandal in December 1959. First collected in Cambodia in August 1938 at Siem Reap (Engelbach 1940a, Eames and Ericson 1996). BTB, KND, SRP.

BLACK-HEADED IBIS *Threskiornis melanocephalus*

Fairly common in the area around the Tonle Sap lake and along the Mekong river. This is by far the most frequently seen ibis. BTB, KND, KTH, PRV, SRP, TAK.

WHITE-SHOULDERED IBIS *Pseudibis davisoni*

Rather rare, with one seen in Svay Rieng in late 1959, and its numbers may have decreased in the last few years. First collected from Sambor in the early 1870s (Oustalet 1877, 1878 and 1898). Delacour (1929) recorded this ibis as 'common in the north-east of Cambodia' and 'saw large numbers between Kompong Thom and Siem Reap'. He noted 'they generally go in pairs or small parties, and they are not easy to collect, as they are rather wary.' Engelbach (1940a) stated it is 'very common in Cambodia', primarily in the Tonle Sap lake-Mekong region but also in open forest during the rains, and he also recorded it in the Cardamom Mountains in April 1944 (Engelbach 1952). There are also two specimens in the British Museum of Natural History originating

from near Sre Ambel, Koh Kong in December 1918 (BirdLife International 2001). KOK, KTH, KRT, SRP, SVR.

GIANT IBIS *Pseudibis gigantea*

Seen twice by WWT, following information from Ho Tong Peng, in a lake 18 km north of Phnom Penh and 3 km south of Prek Kdam, on 11 July 1960 and 19 February 1961. Previously recorded from widely scattered localities, it is rare, perhaps because it is sought by local people for medicine. First collected by Harmand from the banks of the Mekong river near Sambor in May 1876 (Oustalet 1877). In December 1918, two were obtained and another seen near Sre Ambel, Koh Kong (Williamson 1921). This record was incorrectly located and mapped as being on Koh Kong Island, approximately 100 km to the north-west, by Thewlis and Timmins (1996). Delacour (1929) recorded this ibis as 'much more abundant than one would imagine in the north-west of Cambodia.' In January 1928, he recorded over 40 in sandy, park-like country with small pools between Kompong Thom and Sambour. H. Coolidge found it fairly common in northern Kompong Thom in 1962. In the Chhep district of Kompong Thom it was described in March-April 1964 as 'one of the commonest waterhole birds in north Cambodia', usually seen singly or in pairs, but on two or three occasions in flocks of 5–6 (Milton 1964). KND, KOK, KTH, KRT, SRP.

GREAT WHITE PELICAN *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

Apparently confined to the Tonle Sap lake and the coastal region. It is more common along the coast, particularly in inlets. Often seen soaring. KMP, KND, KOK, KCN.

SPOT-BILLED PELICAN *Pelecanus philippensis*

Common on the Tonle Sap lake and on other lakes in small flocks of 3–10; it also ascends the smaller rivers during high water. This is the pelican species recorded on the moat surrounding Angkor Wat. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, PRV, SRP, TAK.

MILKY STORK *Mycteria cinerea*

Seen in the Sisophon–Battambang area north of the Tonle Sap lake on 15 July 1960. Also recorded by Delacour (1929) from Siem Reap and by Engelbach (1952) from the coast of Koh Kong at Thnal Krabei. BTB, KOK, SRP.

PAINTED STORK *Mycteria leucocephala*

This is the commonest stork, occurring in flocks of several hundred in the winter, even in Phnom Penh, where 128 were seen in January 1959. In the rainy season it is found in small flocks in grass and even in paddy throughout the Mekong–Tonle Sap lake floodplain. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KTH, PNP, PST, SRP, SVR.

ASIAN OPENBILL *Anastomus oscitans*

Fairly common throughout the Mekong–Tonle Sap lake floodplain, but not recorded from the coastal region. It has been observed from a plane, soaring at nearly 1,000 m. BTB, KND, KCM, KCN, KTH, KRT, PRV, PST, SRP, TAK.

WOOLLY-NECKED STORK *Ciconia episcopus*

Common throughout the Mekong–Tonle Sap lake floodplain in pairs or small parties, as well as in fields near the coast. Young were observed in December in a nest in a high tree near Oudong, Kandal. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KTH, KRT, KOK, PRV, PST, SRP, TAK.

BLACK-NECKED STORK *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*

Not common but widespread. It avoids areas close to habitation. Two full grown young seen in Phnom Penh in January 1961 were taken in Kratie. Delacour (1929) stated that 'The Cambodians prize their blood as a medicine. Some young are taken from the nest and kept in captivity on that account.' BTB, KCM, KTH, KRT, SRP.

LESSER ADJUTANT *Leptoptilos javanicus*

Common near water in the open forest around the Tonle Sap lake and other well-watered areas. Often seen soaring in the middle of the day, frequently with vultures. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KRT, KOK, SRP.

GREATER ADJUTANT *Leptoptilos dubius*

Seen only once, on the banks of the Tonle Sap river, near Kompong Chhnang in February 1961. Ho Tong Lip (pers. comm. to WWT) recorded it feeding on carrion with vultures near the town of Battambang. Engelbach (1932), however, reported it as common on the Mekong river at low water below the Khone falls. BTB, KCN, STG.

EARED PITTA *Pitta phayrei*

One was collected by C. B. Kloss at Ok Yam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915). Engelbach (1936a and 1938) found this the commonest pitta at low altitudes on the slopes of Bokor. B. King found it at Kep on 11 and 12 July 1961. KMP, KOK.

BLUE-RUMPED PITTA *Pitta soror*

Delacour (1929) collected it from Bokor. KMP.

BLUE PITTA *Pitta cyanea*

Delacour and Jabouille (1928) described the subspecies *P. c. aurantiaca* from 1,000 m at Bokor, where Engelbach (1936a and 1938) found it 'very common' on the slopes, particularly above 400 m in dense forest. KMP.

BAR-BELLIED PITTA *Pitta elliotii*

Delacour (1929) collected one at Angkor, but it is probably more widespread in dense forest at low altitudes. SRP. A record from Harmand in 1877 documented by Oustalet (1903) was incorrectly attributed to Kouys by Thewliss et. al (1998). Oustalet specifically noted that the record originated from Champasak or Attapu, Laos.

HOODED PITTA *Pitta sordida*

Engelbach (1936a and 1938) kept one captive in 1935, and found the species to be rare in the vicinity of Kampot. KMP.

BLUE-WINGED PITTA *Pitta moluccensis*

Common in the low hills near Kep in dense forest, where it was seen on 10 April 1960. Collected by Harmand

close to the Mekong river in June 1876, and from Kompong Chhnang in July 1875 (Oustalet 1903). KMP, KCN.

DUSKY BROADBILL *Corydon sumatranus*

On 10 April 1960, a loose flock was seen at the edge of dense forest within 200 m of the sea at Kep. Collected by Harmand from Angkor in July 1875 (Oustalet 1903), where Engelbach (1948) found a party with young on 17 September. KMP, SRP.

BLACK-AND-RED BROADBILL *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos*

Delacour (1929) reported this species as 'very common' at Angkor, and also collected it at Sambour. Engelbach (1953) also recorded it as common at Angkor. KTH, SRP.

BANDED BROADBILL *Eurylaimus javanicus*

Two were seen in dense forest near Preah Khan, Angkor, Siem Reap, on 12 July 1960. SRP.

SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL *Serilophus lunatus*

Apparently the only record is of one, of uncertain race, collected by Engelbach (1938) at 800 m at Bokor in May. KMP.

LONG-TAILED BROADBILL *Psarisomus dalhousiae*

The only records appear to be those from Bokor, where Delacour (1929) described it as 'common'. KMP.

ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD *Irena puella*

Common in small flocks in dense forest. KMP, KOK, KCM, KSP, KRT, SRP.

BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD *Chloropsis cochinchinensis*

Common in dense forest at low altitudes. KMP, KCM, KSP, KTH, SRP, TAK.

GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD *Chloropsis aurifrons*

Common in open forest and occasionally in gardens. KMP, KND, KSP, KTH, SRP.

BROWN SHRIKE *Lanius cristatus*

Common in winter, with three subspecies having been collected: the commonest probably being *L. c. cristatus*, and then *L. c. confusus*; Engelbach (1948) collected *L. c. superciliosus* in Kampot in September. KMP, KND, KSP, KCM, KTH, PRV, SRP, TAK.

BURMESE SHRIKE *Lanius colluriooides*

Found in open forest in winter at low altitudes, but generally uncommon. It breeds commonly in the open pine forest at Kirirom, where it was collected in 1961 by B. Feinstein (pers. comm. to WWT). KCM, KSP, KTH, PST, STG.

GREY-BACKED SHRIKE *Lanius tephronotus*

A rare winter visitor; collected only at Bokor (Delacour 1929). KMP.

MANGROVE WHISTLER *Pachycephala grisola*

Primarily a bird of mangroves, recorded from the Ile du Pic, 5 km off Kep (Engelbach 1938), and Thnal Krabei, Koh Kong (Engelbach 1952). Engelbach (1940a, 1948) also found it in the flooded forest of Siem

Reap in 1938, and it may occur elsewhere around the Tonle Sap lake. KMP, KOK, SRP.

RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE *Urocissa erythrorhyncha*
All records so far are from the north-west, where it is apparently uncommon and local. BTB, KTH, SRP.

RUFIOUS TREEPIE *Dendrocitta vagabunda*
Uncommon in scrub in open forest. KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP.

RACKET-TAILED TREEPIE *Cypsinna temia*
Common in scrub and open forest up to 500 m. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KRT, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

LARGE-BILLED CROW *Corvus macrorhynchos*
Common everywhere in forest and cultivated areas, including the city of Phnom Penh, where it roosts in large numbers in the grounds of the royal palace. All provinces.

ASHY WOODSWALLOW *Artamus fuscus*
Surprisingly uncommon; always seen in small flocks. KMP, KND, KSP, KTH, KRT, PNP, TAK.

BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE *Oriolus chinensis*
Fairly common on migration or in winter, in forest-edge and even in gardens. KMP, KND, KSP, KRT, SRP, TAK.

BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE *Oriolus xanthornus*
Common, particularly in winter. On 2 July 1961, one was carrying nesting material at Phnom Bayang, Takeo. KMP, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG, TAK.

SILVER ORIOLE *Oriolus mellianus*
Delacour (1929) collected a female from Bokor on 12 December 1927. KMP.

LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina macei*
Fairly common in forest. KMP, KOK, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG.

INDOCHINESE CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina polioptera*
Collected by Harmand from Molu Prey and Sambor in 1876 (Oustalet 1903). Delacour (1929) collected it from Sambour. KRT, KTH.

BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina melaschistos*
One seen in Kompong Speu [date and locality unrecorded] was not identified to subspecies. Delacour (1929) described it as 'very numerous at Bokor'; he collected *C. m. saturata* at Sambour, and *C. m. avensis* at Sambour, Angkor and at 1,000 m at Bokor. In addition, *C. m. intermedia* probably winters. KMP, KSP, KTH, SRP.

SWINHÖE'S MINIVET *Pericrocotus cantonensis*
Uncommon winter visitor, seen in Kandal on 4 January 1961, and collected at Bokor by Delacour (1929). KMP, KND.

ASHY MINIVET *Pericrocotus divaricatus*
Uncommon winter visitor, with records only from Bokor and Siem Reap (Delacour 1929). KMP, SRP.

SMALL MINIVET *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*
Uncommon in open forest. Collected by Harmand from Molu Prey and Kouys in 1876 and 1877 (Oustalet 1903). Delacour (1929) collected it from Sambour. The only other records are from Kampot and Kompong Speu, but it is certainly more widespread than these few records would indicate. KMP, KSP, KTH.

GREY-CHINNED MINIVET *Pericrocotus solaris*
Two specimens were collected by H. Smith at Kao Kuap, east of Krat, Trat province, south-east Thailand on 24 December 1929 and described by Deignan (1938) as *P. s. nassovicus*. [Round and Robson (2001) have subsequently shown that this locality, also known as Phnom Thom, is in fact in Cambodia.] KOK.

SCARLET MINIVET *Pericrocotus flammeus*
Seen in dense forest in Kampot, Kompong Speu, and Siem Reap. Delacour (1929) listed it as 'very common in all parts of the country at high and low altitudes'. KMP, KSP, SRP.

BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE *Hemipus picatus*
Uncommon, primarily in low hill forest. However, Delacour (1929) described it as 'common everywhere, even Bokor'. KMP, KSP, KOK, KRT, SRP.

WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL *Rhipidura albicollis*
Engelbach (1948, 1952) observed this species at 1,100 m in the Cardamom Mountains in 1944, and believed it to be found only at this altitude. KOK.

WHITE-BROWED FANTAIL *Rhipidura aureola*
Apparently rare. Collected by Harmand in Kouys in late 1875 or early 1876 (Oustalet 1903). Delacour (1929) recorded it from Kompong Thom. KTH.

PIED FANTAIL *Rhipidura javanica*
Common along watercourses and even in trees in flooded areas. KND, KCM, PRV, SRP, TAK.

BLACK DRONGO *Dicrurus macrocercus*
Very common winter visitor, arriving in September, and occurring in almost all provinces. Scarce in summer, and seen only in the east, at Kompong Cham, Kratie, Prey Veng and Stung Treng. Presumably *D. m. thai* is the breeding form, and *D. m. cathoecus* the winter visitor, but further collecting is necessary to verify this. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, STG.

ASHY DRONGO *Dicrurus leucophaeus*
Unlike Black Drongo, this is a forest bird. *D. l. bondi* is apparently the breeding form in Cambodia, which is also visited by other subspecies in winter, when the species is much more widespread. *D. l. mouhoti* has been recorded at Bokor and Siem Reap (Delacour 1929) and *D. l. leucogenis* from Kampot, Kandal, Kompong Speu, Kratie and Siem Reap. KMP, KND, KSP, KRT, SRP.

BRONZED DRONGO *Dicrurus aeneus*
Common in dense forest. KMP, KOK, KSP, KRT, PST, SRP, STG.

LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO *Dicrurus remifer*
Apparently confined to the Cardamom Mountains, where Delacour and Jabouille (1928) described *D. r. lefoli*

at Bokor. It is presumably found at other places at similar elevation throughout the range. KMP.

SPANGLED DRONGO *Dicrurus hottentottus*

Seen twice, in a small clearing in the rubber plantation at Chhup, Kompong Cham on 24 March 1960, and in forest in Kompong Speu on 5 November 1960. Delacour (1951) noted that it occurs in Cambodia, but that it is 'rare and local'. KCM, KSP.

GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO *Dicrurus paradiseus*

Common in open forest and scrub, probably in all provinces. In Kratie it breeds in May. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PST, SRP, TAK.

BLACK-NAPED MONARCH *Hypothymis azurea*

Common in forest at low altitudes. KMP, KND, KOK, KSP, SRP, TAK.

ASIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER *Terpsiphone paradisi*

Seen in Kandal and Kampot. Delacour (1929) recorded it as 'common in the low forests', with specific records from Bokor and Angkor. KMP, KND, SRP.

COMMON IORA *Aegithina tiphia*

Common in open forest and in gardens. The subspecies *A. t. cambodiana* was first collected from Siem Reap in 1927 (Hall 1957). KMP, KND, KSP, KRT, PRV, SRP, TAK.

GREAT IORA *Aegithina lafresnayei*

Apparently a rare, but widespread, resident. Specimens have been taken in Angkor and Bokor (Delacour 1929). KMP, SRP.

LARGE WOODSHRIKE *Tephrodornis gularis*

Uncommon in forest. In Kompong Speu it occurs both at low altitudes and on the Kirirom plateau at about 500 m. KMP, KSP, KTH, KRT, PST, STG.

COMMON WOODSHRIKE *Tephrodornis pondicerianus*

Uncommon, but found in more open forest than Large Woodshrike. Records are from most of the same provinces as for that species, at low altitudes. KMP, KSP, KTH, KRT, STG.

WHITE-THROATED ROCK THRUSH *Monticola gularis*

Common at 1,000 m at Bokor in winter, and also recorded from Angkor and Sambour (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). It is probably a widespread winter visitor. KMP, KTH, SRP.

BLUE ROCK THRUSH *Monticola solitarius*

A winter visitor; not very common. Delacour and Jabouille (1931) pointed out that many birds appear to be intermediate between *M. s. pandoo* and *M. s. philippensis*, with the former predominating amongst identifiable birds. KMP, KND, KSP, SRP.

BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH *Myophonus caeruleus*

On 6 June 1961, a pair were seen in Kampot at the foot of limestone hills at km 125 on the Phnom Penh-Kampot road, at an altitude of c.100 m. These birds lacked white in the plumage, as in the subspecies *M. c. eugenei*, and were displaying in a manner which indicated

that they were breeding. Delacour (1951) stated that neither *M. c. caeruleus* nor *M. c. eugenei* occurred in Cambodia, the record of the latter from Bokor having been in error. KMP.

ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH *Zoothera citrina*

Delacour (1929) collected three from Bokor, and this species may occur only at high altitudes. KMP.

EYEBROWED THRUSH *Turdus obscurus*

First recorded by C. B. Kloss at Ok Yam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915). Delacour (1929) collected it from Bokor, but it is likely elsewhere in winter. KMP, KOK.

LESSER SHORTWING *Brachypteryx leucophrys*

Engelbach (1948, 1952) collected a female at 1,170 m in the Cardamom Mountains on 15 April 1944. KOK.

ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa dauurica*

Common in forest and gardens. KMP, KSP, KTH, KND, SRP.

MUGIMAKI FLYCATCHER *Ficedula mugimaki*

A winter visitor, Delacour (1929) recorded it as 'numerous at Bokor in December 1927.' KMP.

RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula parva*

Common winter visitor. KND, KSP, KTH, SRP.

VERDITER FLYCATCHER *Eumyias thalassina*

Rare; so far collected only at Bokor (Delacour 1929), and the species may be confined to higher altitudes. KMP.

LARGE NILTAVA *Niltava grandis*

On 15 April 1944, Engelbach (1948, 1952) collected a young bird from a small flock at almost 1,200 m in the Cardamom Mountains. KOK.

HAINAN BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis hainanus*

Uncommon but widespread; recorded from near the town of Kampot, Bokor, Angkor and Siem Reap (Delacour 1929, Delacour and Jabouille 1931). KMP, SRP.

TICKELL'S BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis tickelliae*

Fairly common in forest; Delacour (1929) recorded it from Bokor, Angkor and Sambour. KMP, KTH, SRP.

GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER *Culicicapa ceylonensis*

Common near water, apparently preferring flooded areas. Seen in mangroves in Kampot, and Delacour and Jabouille (1931) recorded it from Angkor and Sambour. KMP, KTH, SRP.

SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN *Luscinia cyane*

The only record was by Engelbach (1948), from 800 m at Bokor in February. KMP.

ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN *Copsychus saularis*

Common in scrub. It is not a garden bird in Cambodia, and WWT never recorded it in Phnom Penh. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA *Copsychus malabaricus*

Fairly common in forest at low altitudes. KMP, KND, KOK, KSP, SRP, TAK.

WHITE-TAILED ROBIN *Myiomela leucura*

Delacour and Jabouille (1928) described the subspecies *M. l. cambodiana* from two males collected at 1,000 m from Bokor. Engelbach (1952) did not find it in the Cardamom Mountains. KMP.

COMMON STONECHAT *Saxicola torquata*

Common winter visitor to the plain and to open forest; less common, however, than Pied Bushchat. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, SRP, TAK.

PIED BUSHCHAT *Saxicola caprata*

Common and conspicuous resident of the plain, confined to open country. Occurs in all provinces with the possible exception of Ratanakiri. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING *Sturnus malabaricus*

Fairly common in small flocks, on migration and in winter. KMP, KOK, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP.

WHITE-SHOULDERED STARLING *Sturnus sinensis*

Common winter visitor, from December through March. Some birds in January and February have pink in the plumage, apparently from staining by food. KND, KTH, PNP, PRV, SRP.

BLACK-COLLARED STARLING *Sturnus nigricollis*

Very common in villages, towns, and open forest, in almost all provinces except possibly Ratanakiri. Although it does not require the presence of humans, it seems to prefer, and certainly tolerates, human presence. BTB, KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, PST, SRP, STG, TAK.

VINOUS-BREASTED STARLING *Sturnus burmannicus*

Less common than Black-collared Starling, with which it sometimes associates in open forest; it rarely approaches villages however. KMP, KOK, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG, TAK.

COMMON MYNA *Acridotheres tristis*

Found in all provinces, near habitation. It has reached all but the most remote villages, which shows a great change since 1931, when Delacour and Jabouille found it 'still local'. All provinces.

WHITE-VENTED MYNA *Acridotheres cinereus*

Common in all provinces, often associated with tame or wild cattle, in open forest and around cultivated ground and villages. All provinces.

GOLDEN-CRESTED MYNA *Ampeliceps coronatus*

A flock of 12 was seen in dense forest at 200 m near the Pich Nil Pass in Kompong Speu on 26 January 1960. B. Feinstein (pers. comm. to WWT) found it about 20 km north of the town of Kampot in March 1961. KMP, KSP.

HILL MYNA *Gracula religiosa*

Common in both open and dense forest, and a popular cage bird. KMP, KOK, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG.

CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH *Sitta castanea*

Uncommon; found above 500 m from Bokor and in pine forest at Kirirom. However, Harmand obtained it from Molu Prey and Kouys in 1876 (Oustalet 1903), and Delacour and Jabouille (1931) collected it from Sambour. KOK, KSP, KTH.

VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH *Sitta frontalis*

Like Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch, this species has been recorded from both Bokor and Kirirom. At Kirirom, however, it is also found in open deciduous forest at 200–400 m. KMP, KOK, KSP.

SAND MARTIN *Riparia riparia*

Although recorded only from Kien Svay, Kandal and Siem Reap (Delacour and Jabouille 1931), it is probably an uncommon but regular winter visitor, particularly along the Mekong river. [Field identification would not rule out the possibility of the recently split Pale Martin *Riparia diluta* (Loskot and Dickinson 2001), although its current known range lies further north than Cambodia]. KND, SRP.

BARN SWALLOW *Hirundo rustica*

A very common winter visitor in open country; those that remain through the summer in Kandal and Battambang appear smaller and darker than the winter visitors, which include both white-breasted (*H. r. gutturalis*) and buff-breasted (presumably *H. r. tytleri*) forms. Believed to be nesting near a brickyard about 12 km north of Phnom Penh, but a nest was never found. Also seen in Battambang in July 1970. All provinces.

PACIFIC SWALLOW *Hirundo tahitica*

Occurs along the coast. Seen at Sihanoukville, and recorded by Engelbach (1948) from the coast of Koh Kong. KMP, KOK.

RED-RUMPED SWALLOW *Hirundo daurica*

Uncommon winter visitor, apparently throughout the country. KMP, KND, KOK, KTH, KRT, SRP.

STRIATED SWALLOW *Hirundo striolata*

Recorded for Cambodia by Delacour and Jabouille (1940). Engelbach (1952) recorded it in Koh Kong in April 1944. KOK.

BLACK-HEADED BULBUL *Pycnonotus atriceps*

Uncommon; seen in dense forest in Kompong Speu. Delacour (1929) recorded it as 'common in the swamps near Siem Reap'. KSP, SRP.

BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL *Pycnonotus melanicterus*

The commonest forest bulbul in Cambodia. KMP, KCM, KSP, KTH, TAK, SRP.

RED-WHISKERED BULBUL *Pycnonotus jocosus*

One was seen in a garden in the Snoul plantation, Kratie on 27 August 1960, and again on 6 November 1961. Ho Tong Lip (pers. comm. to WWT) recorded it as common in Ratanakiri on the Vietnamese frontier. First

collected from Cambodia in the 1860s by Mouhot (Sharpe 1881). KRT, RTK.

SOOTY-HEADED BULBUL *Pycnonotus aurigaster*

Common in open forest. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, STG, TAK.

STRIPE-THROATED BULBUL *Pycnonotus finlaysoni*

Fairly common, but confined to dense forest at low altitudes. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, SRP, STG.

YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL *Pycnonotus goiavier*

Common. KMP, KND, KCM, KTH, PRV, SRP, TAK.

STREAK-EARED BULBUL *Pycnonotus blanfordi*

Common near habitations in scrub and in open forest. One of the most frequent garden birds in Phnom Penh. KMP, KND, KSP, PNP, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

PUFF-THROATED BULBUL *Alophoixus pallidus*

Widespread, but not common. KOK, KRT, SRP.

OCHRACEOUS BULBUL *Alophoixus ochraceus*

Evidently confined to Kampot and Koh Kong. The subspecies *A. o. cambodianus* was described from 1,000 m at Bokor by Delacour and Jabouille (1928), but it occurs down to sea level south of the Cardamom Mountains and in Kampot (Engelbach 1938, 1952). KMP, KOK.

GREY-EYED BULBUL *Iole propinqua*

Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and Engelbach (1952, 1953) record it from Bokor, Angkor and Koh Kong. KMP, KOK, SRP.

MOUNTAIN BULBUL *Hypsipetes mccllellandii*

Two specimens were collected by H. Smith at Kao Kuap, east of Krat, Trat province, south-east Thailand on 24 and 26 December 1929, and were described as *H. m. canescens* (Riley 1933 and 1938). [Round and Robson (2001) have subsequently shown that this locality, also known as Phnom Thom, is in fact in Cambodia.] KOK.

BLACK BULBUL *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*

Collected by B. Feinstein (pers. comm. to WWT) between 400 and 600 m at Kirirom in March 1961. WWT saw them at the same location in May, and in deciduous forest c.20 km to the east at c.200 m in June. The birds apparently breeding in the Cardamom Mountains are assumed to be of the subspecies *H. l. concolor*. KSP.

ZITTING CISTICOLA *Cisticola juncidis*

Engelbach (1948) described it as common in Cambodia, especially in the plains of Svay Rieng. SVR.

BRIGHT-HEADED CISTICOLA *Cisticola exilis*

Engelbach (1938) found it abundant in high grass in Svay Rieng and Prey Veng. PRV, SVR.

BROWN PRINIA *Prinia polychroa*

Rare; obtained only once in Kompong Thom (Delacour 1929). KTH.

RUFESCENT PRINIA *Prinia rufescens*

One was seen in open forest on a hilltop at 500 m in Kompong Speu on 18 June 1961. KSP.

GREY-BREASTED PRINIA *Prinia hodgsonii*

Apparently fairly common, and seen in Kandal and Battambang. Some older records (e.g. Delacour 1929) may actually refer to Rufescent Prinia. BTB, KND.

YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA *Prinia flaviventris*

Fairly common in long grass. KND, KTH, SRP.

PLAIN PRINIA *Prinia inornata*

Very common throughout the central plain. BTB, KND, KCM, KCN, KSP, KTH, PST, PRV, SRP, TAK.

CHESTNUT-FLANKED WHITE-EYE *Zosterops erythropleurus*

One was collected from Bokor on 12 December 1927 by Delacour (1929). KMP.

ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE *Zosterops palpebrosus*

One seen in mangroves near Kep on 11 March 1961 may have been of the subspecies *Z. p. williamsoni*. Collected only from Bokor at 1,000 m, where it is resident (Delacour 1929, Delacour and Jabouille 1931). KMP.

LANCEOLATED WARBLER *Locustella lanceolata*

So far found only at Bokor (Delacour 1929), but it may occur elsewhere. KMP.

BLACK-BROWED REED WARBLER *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*

Recorded only by Engelbach (1938), who collected from Svay Rieng in April 1934. SVR.

ORIENTAL REED WARBLER *Acrocephalus orientalis*

Common in winter in grass in the central plains. KND, KCM, KTH, PRV.

THICK-BILLED WARBLER *Acrocephalus aedon*

Fairly common in winter; Delacour (1929) collected one at Siem Reap. SRP.

MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus cuculatus*

Found in the Cardamom Mountains by Engelbach (1948, 1952) at about 1,000 m in April 1944. KOK.

COMMON TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus sutorius*

Common in forest and gardens at low altitudes, probably in all provinces, with the possible exception of Ratanakiri. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, SRP, TAK.

DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus atrogularis*

Probably widely distributed in lowland forest; seen in Kampot and the ruins of Preah Khan, Kompong Thom. KMP, KTH.

RADDE'S WARBLER *Phylloscopus schwarzi*

Widespread but uncommon. Specimens have been taken from Bokor and Angkor (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). KMP, SRP.

YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER *Phylloscopus inornatus*

Common winter visitor, 'almost everywhere' according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931). All provinces.

ARCTIC WARBLER *Phylloscopus borealis*

Fairly common in the plain in winter, with one record from 1,000 m at Bokor (Delacour 1929). KMP.

PALE-LEGGED LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus tenellipes*

Fairly common winter visitor; collected from Bokor and Angkor (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). It is abundant at Siem Reap. KMP, SRP.

PLAIN-TAILED WARBLER *Seicercus soror*

Resident at 1,000 m at Bokor (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). [Originally recorded as Golden-spectacled Warbler *S. burkii tephrocephala*; however, the specimens, now in the British Museum of Natural History, refer to *S. soror* (Alström and Olsson 1999, C. Robson *in litt.* to CMP 2002).] KMP.

STRIATED GRASSBIRD *Megalurus palustris*

Uncommon in high grass near water. KND, KCM, SRP.

WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax leucolophus*

A common and conspicuous bird of dense forest. Noisy flocks are always present on the outer circuit of Angkor Wat. KMP, KOK, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, SRP, STG.

LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax monileger*

Discovered in Cambodia by Mouhot in the 1860s, and described by Sharpe (1883) as *G. m. mouhoti*, this species is apparently widespread but uncommon. Engelbach (1952) noted, after finding it at 600 m in the Cardamom Mountains that it is usually found at medium or low altitudes. It has been found in Laos at Attapeu, only a few kilometres up the Sekong river from the frontier at Stung Treng, and it probably occurs in that province and Ratanakiri. Records are from dense forest, open forest, and bamboo, so it apparently has a wide habitat tolerance. KOK.

CAMBODIAN LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax ferrarius*

Two specimens collected by H. Smith at Kao Kuap, east of Krat, Trat province, south-east Thailand on 27 December 1929 were described by Riley (1930). [Round and Robson (2001) present information supporting its treatment as a full species, and also provide evidence that the locality, also known as Phnom Thom, is in fact in Cambodia.] KOK.

ABBOTT'S BABBLER *Malacocincla abbotti*

Although fairly common, the only records are for Sambour and Angkor (Delacour 1929). KTH, SRP.

PUFF-THROATED BABBLER *Pellorneum ruficeps*

Fairly common and widespread at low altitudes. KMP, KSP, KND, KTH, KRT, SRP.

SCALY-CROWNED BABBLER *Malacopteron cinereum*

The only specific records are for Bokor and Angkor (Delacour 1929, Delacour and Jabouille 1931). KMP, SRP.

WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Pomatorhinus schisticeps*

Confined to Bokor (Delacour 1929), and throughout the Cardamom Mountains; Engelbach (1948 and 1952) found it common in both. KMP, KOK.

STREAKED WREN BABBLER *Napothera brevicaudata*

Delacour and Jabouille (1928) described the subspecies *N. b. griseigularis* from Bokor. Like White-browed Scimitar Babbler, it is confined to the mountains of the coastal provinces, and it is common between 600 and 1,000 m throughout the Cardamom Mountains (Engelbach 1938, 1948, 1952). KMP, KOK.

STRIPED TIT BABBLER *Macronous gularis*

As with many other babblers, it is probably far more common than the few records show. Delacour and Jabouille (1931) found it common, collecting it at Angkor and Bokor. KMP, SRP.

CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER *Timalia pileata*

Oustalet (1903) noted that it was recorded by Harmand from Kouys in 1876 and early 1877.

WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER *Pteruthius flaviscapis*

So far, only collected by Delacour (1929), at 1,000 m at Bokor. KMP.

BLUE-WINGED MINLA *Minla cyanouroptera*

Engelbach (1946) described the subspecies *M. c. rufodorsalis* from 1,100 m in the Cardamom Mountains, Koh Kong in April 1944. KOK.

WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA *Yuhina zantholeuca*

Delacour and Jabouille (1928) described the subspecies *Y. z. canescens* from 1,000 m at Bokor. It has since been found at similar altitudes further north in the Cardamom Mountains (Engelbach 1952). KMP, KOK.

AUSTRALASIAN BUSHLARK *Mirafra javanica*

This species is evidently rarer than Indochinese Bushlark, and it has been collected only at Siem Reap (Delacour 1929). SRP.

INDOCHINESE BUSHLARK *Mirafra marionae*

A common resident in grass and open forest. [Originally recorded as *Mirafra assamica marionae*; the taxonomy of this group has recently been revised by Alström (1998).] KMP, KCM, KSP, KRT, STG, TAK.

ORIENTAL SKYLARK *Alauda gulgula*

As Engelbach (1938) pointed out, this lark is common throughout the grassy plain. There are records from almost all provinces, except Ratanakiri, throughout the year. BTB, KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, PST, SRP, STG, SVR, TAK.

THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum agile*

One was collected by C. B. Kloss at Ok Yam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915). KOK.

YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum chrysorrheum*

One was collected by C. B. Kloss at Ok Yam, Koh Kong in January 1915 (Robinson 1915). KOK.

FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum ignipectus*

Rare, and known only from Bokor, from where the subspecies *D. i. cambodianum* was described from 1,000 m in December 1927 by Delacour and Jabouille (1928), and where it was later recorded by Engelbach (1938) in 1934 and 1936. KMP.

SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum cruentatum*

Common in open forest and garden. KMP, KND, KOK, KCM, KSP, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

BROWN-THROATED SUNBIRD *Anthreptes malacensis*

Not very common. KMP, KND, KCM, KCN, KRT, PST, SRP.

RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD *Anthreptes singalensis*

Fairly common in gardens. KMP, KND, KSP, PNP, SRP.

PURPLE-THROATED SUNBIRD *Nectarinia sperata*

Seen in WWT's garden in Phnom Penh in the winter of 1959–1960, and also recorded from Sihanoukville, at sea level, and Bokor, at 1,000 m (Delacour 1929). KMP, PNP.

COPPER-THROATED SUNBIRD *Nectarinia calcostetha*

Recorded only from the mangroves of Koh Kong, opposite Koh Kong Island in 1935 (Engelbach 1936b, 1938), and at Thnal Krabei in 1944 (Engelbach 1952), but it may occur in mangroves elsewhere along the coast into Kampot. KOK.

OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD *Nectarinia jugularis*

By far the commonest sunbird, in open forest and in gardens. Probably occurs in all provinces, with the possible exception of Ratanakiri. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, KOK, PRV, SRP, TAK.

PURPLE SUNBIRD *Nectarinia asiatica*

Fairly common in open forest. KMP, KND, KOK, KSP, KTH, TAK, STG.

BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD *Aethopyga saturata*

Delacour (1948) described the subspecies *A. s. cambodiana* from Bokor at c. 1,000 m in evergreen forest. It is found throughout the Cardamom Mountains (Delacour 1951). KMP, KOK.

CRIMSON SUNBIRD *Aethopyga siparaja*

Uncommon near the coast at Sihanoukville, Kampot and Kep, and in mixed open forest at c. 400 m in Kompong Speu. Also recorded from Point Samit (Engelbach 1948). No specimens have been collected but the subspecies *A. s. insularis* occurs on the island of Phu Quoc (Delacour and Jabouille 1928), only a few km off the coast of Kampot. KMP, KOK, KSP.

LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER *Arachnothera longirostra*

Seen in forest at about 300 m in Kompong Speu on 27 March 1960. Also recorded from Bokor by Delacour (1929). KMP, KSP.

PLAIN-BACKED SPARROW *Passer flaveolus*

Fairly common on cultivated land. Not so associated with towns as Eurasian Tree Sparrow, but breeds in Phnom Penh in May and June. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, KTH, KRT, PRV, SRP, STG, TAK.

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW *Passer montanus*

Common in all provinces near habitation. In some remote villages, such as Snoul plantation, it is replaced by Plain-backed Sparrow. All provinces.

FOREST WAGTAIL *Dendronanthus indicus*

Fairly common winter visitor in forest clearings and in fruit gardens, remaining until at least 10 May. KMP, KND, KSP, SRP.

WHITE WAGTAIL *Motacilla alba*

Three subspecies visit Cambodia, all in winter from the end of October to April. WWT recorded *M. a. alboides* as rather common in the region around Phnom Penh, and even in salt pans at Kampot. Engelbach (1948) noted that *M. a. alboides* is common along the Mekong river north of Kratie from November to March, and he observed *M. a. leucopsis* once on the shores of the Tonle Sap lake in February 1940. *M. a. ocularis* was collected once at Bokor (Delacour and Jabouille 1931), and is common there. KMP, KND, KSP, KRT, STG, TAK. [*M. a. alboides* is now known to occur in Indochina primarily as a resident south to north Laos (Duckworth *et al.* 1999) and the records of Engelbach (1948) from the Mekong river probably refer to the recently described Mekong Wagtail *Motacilla samveasnae* Duckworth *et al.*, 2001. Current understanding of the relative abundance of non-breeding subspecies of *M. alba* recorded from Cambodia suggests that *M. a. leucopsis* is the most commonly occurring subspecies (Alström and Mild 2003. C. Poole pers. obs.), in light of this and potential confusion over identification, the records of WWT from Phnom Penh and Kampot are probably best currently left unassigned to subspecies.]

YELLOW WAGTAIL *Motacilla flava*

Very common winter visitor. According to Engelbach (1948), *M. f. macronyx* is the common form, while *M. f. taivana* is rarer and he collected one at Siem Reap in January. KMP, KND, KCM, KSP, SRP, TAK.

GREY WAGTAIL *Motacilla cinerea*

Uncommon winter visitor. Delacour (1929) recorded it as common at Bokor. KMP, KND, PRV.

RICHARD'S PIPIT *Anthus richardi*

Common in winter throughout the central plain. KMP, KND, KTH, SRP, STG, SVR.

PADDYFIELD PIPIT *Anthus rufulus*

So far, recorded from Siem Reap (Delacour 1929), Angkor (Engelbach 1953) and Svay Rieng (Engelbach 1938). SRP, SVR.

OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT *Anthus hodgsoni*

Fairly common winter visitor, recorded from a range of altitudes, including at high altitudes from Bokor (Delacour 1929). KMP.

RED-THROATED PIPIT *Anthus cervinus*

An uncommon winter visitor, recorded from Angkor, Siem Reap and Sambour (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). KTH, SRP.

STREAKED WEAVER *Ploceus manyar*

Uncommon; when breeding, confined to marshes with high grass. Found breeding near Phnom Penh in June. Engelbach (1948) described it as the most common of the weavers. KND, KCM, PNP, PRV, SRP, SVR.

BAYA WEAVER *Ploceus philippinus*

Fairly common throughout the central plain; it appears to be present in Cambodia only from April through September. Found breeding in trees in Takeo from May to July. Engelbach (1948) found it in April and May breeding on the shores of the Tonle Sap lake. KND, KMP, KCM, PRV, SRP, SVR, TAK.

ASIAN GOLDEN WEAVER *Ploceus hypoxanthus*

Not very common, usually near habitation. Nests near Phnom Penh in late May and early June. KND, KCM, PRV, SRP, SVR.

RED AVADAVAT *Amandava amandava*

Uncommon and irregular. Delacour and Jabouille (1928) recorded it from Siem Reap and Kompong Thom. They noted that 'birds seem to wander a great deal, according to the maturity of rice and other seeds. They live in paddy fields, or open country with long grass and bushes'. They also noted that individuals, mostly captured in Cambodia, are 'exported by the thousands' through Saigon as cagebirds. (Delacour and Jabouille 1928, Delacour 1929). KCM, KTH, KRT, SRP.

WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA *Lonchura striata*

Rare and scattered; found nest-building in Kratie on 27 August. KRT, PST, STG.

SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA *Lonchura punctulata*

Common throughout the central plain. In Kratie it nests in July. KND, KCM, KRT, PRV, TAK.

BLACK-HEADED MUNIA *Lonchura malacca*

Uncommon and irregular, nesting in July (Engelbach 1948). KND, KCM, PNP, PRV, TAK.

YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING *Emberiza aureola*

Common winter visitor in the central plain, where it is recorded from November to May. Flocks of thousands of individuals feed in rice-fields just outside the town of Prey Veng in April, where it is killed in great numbers by shaking fine steel wires attached to the top of tall bamboo poles among the flocks. It is fat and luscious after feeding on the spring rice crop, which is planted only in the vicinity of Prey Veng. KND, KCN, PRV, SRP.

ADDITIONAL UNCONFIRMED RECORDS

The following records were either recorded as unconfirmed by WWT or have been published previously as occurring in Cambodia. Some are from areas no longer considered part of modern-day Cambodian territory. For others the identification remains unconfirmed due to lack of detail or changes in taxonomy.

LITTLE BRONZE CUCKOO *Chrysococcyx minutillus*

Delacour (1951) listed this species among the records of Engelbach (1943) for Cambodia, but gave no further details. [The record was originally published as 'probable' by Engelbach (1943), based on a specimen

taken in the forest at Angkor on 3 December 1939. It appears to have been the same bird as that which was subsequently reidentified as Asian Emerald Cuckoo (Engelbach 1948). This specimen is now in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (E. Pasquet *in litt.* to CMP 2002).]

LARGE HAWK CUCKOO *Hierococcyx sparverioides*

[Listed by Delacour and Jabouille (1940) for 'all Indochina'; the only specific record originates from Phu Quoc (Delacour 1929) which is in current day Vietnam.]

NICOBAR PIGEON *Caloenas nicobarica*

Engelbach (1938) kept a captive bird in Kampot, and recorded this species as occurring at Poulo Dama, about 60 km off the coast, south-east of Phu Quoc. Unlike Pied Imperial Pigeon, it has not been recorded from the islands near the coast. [The island of Poulo Dama now lies within Vietnamese territory.]

MALAYSIAN PLOVER *Charadrius peronii*

[The only specific historical record is that of A. David-Beaulieu in June 1930 from Phu Quoc (Delacour and Jabouille 1940), which is in current day Vietnam.]

HEUGLIN'S GULL *Larus heuglini*

Listed by Delacour and Jabouille (1940) for the 'coast of Cambodia', without any specific records. Engelbach, who lived and travelled extensively on the coast, does not mention it. [Originally listed as *Larus argentatus cachinnans*.]

BLACK-FACED SPOONBILL *Platalea minor*

Delacour (1929) listed this species as 'seen in some numbers near Kompong-Thom'. There are no recent records. [Following BirdLife International (2001), without a specimen or any further published details this record is best left unconfirmed due to potential confusion with Eurasian Spoonbill *P. leucorodia*.]

LONG-TAILED SHRIKE *Lanius schach*

Large shrikes observed in winter in Kompong Cham and Stung Treng were thought to have been this species.

SHORT-BILLED MINIVET *Pericrocotus brevirostris*

[Collected by Harmand in Pursat in June 1875, and in the Dangrek Mountains and near Molu Prey in January 1876, and deposited in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (Oustalet 1903). No records of these specimens exist in the MNHN (E. Pasquet *in litt.* to CMP 2002) and the occurrence based on range and altitude seems unlikely.]

SCALY THRUSH *Zoothera dauma*

Although both the resident and winter migrant subspecies are listed by Delacour and Jabouille (1940) as occurring throughout Indochina, there are no specific records from Cambodia.

DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa sibirica*

A rare winter visitor, recorded only by Oustalet (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). [This record is based on a specimen taken by Harmand in 1877 that originated from an 'unspecified locality either in Cambodia or lower Cochinchina' (Oustalet 1903).]

FORKTAIL SP. *Enicurus* sp.

Engelbach (1948, 1952) twice saw forktails high in the Cardamom Mountains during the spring of 1944. Although he believed them to be Slaty-backed Forktail *E. schistaceus*, he was unable to make a positive identification. There are no records of forktails from neighbouring parts of Thailand.

NORTHERN HOUSE MARTIN *Delichon urbica*

Seen on 10 January 1961 at Chhuk, northern Kampot and Engelbach (1932) observed a small flock at Preappatang rapids, between Kratie and Stung Treng on the Mekong river. [At the time of WWT's first draft, Asian House Martin *D. dasypus* and allied races were treated as part of the species *D. urbica*. The identification at the time of the subspecies occurring in Indochina as *D. u. whiteleyi*, a subspecies of Northern House Martin, appears to be based on a single specimen from Pakse, Laos (Engelbach 1932). However since no specimens accompany either of the Cambodian records, the historical status of both species in Cambodia remains unconfirmed.]

DUSKY WARBLER *Phylloscopus fuscatus*

[Although listed by Delacour and Jabouille (1940) for 'all Indochina' there are no specific records for Cambodia.]

GREENISH WARBLER *Phylloscopus trochiloides plumbeitarsus*
Although listed by Delacour and Jabouille (1940) for 'all Indochina' there are no specific records for Cambodia. It should occur in winter.

RUFIOUS-THROATED FULVETTA *Alcippe rufogularis*

[The subspecies *A. r. khmerensis* was described by Meyer de Schauensee (1938) on the basis of six specimens collected by L. Bah from Krat, south-east Thailand, in December 1933. It is listed for Cambodia by King *et al.* (1975), perhaps on the basis of the scientific name, but no Cambodian records can be traced.]

DISCUSSION

Although this list reflects the historical distribution of ornithologists more than it does birds, it is possible to make some preliminary observations about the changing status of some species in the forty years between the work of Delacour and Jabouille and that of WWT.

During this period, one species, Greater Flamingo, became extinct in Cambodia, the last being recorded from the Tonle Sap lake in 1935. It is difficult to comment on the status of this species, as it appears Delacour and Jabouille never actually saw it themselves, so it may only ever have been a vagrant. The mudflats exposed by the receding Tonle Sap lake from April to June would provide a perfect nesting area for Greater Flamingos, so it is possible that they were once part of the breeding avifauna of the region. However, easily accessible nests and large nutritious eggs would have made this species highly vulnerable to persecution.

Two other species are worthy of specific note, in that their declines over the period can be directly attributed to hunting. Green Peafowl was described in the 1920s as being common everywhere, and the commonest game

bird in the region along with Red Junglefowl. However, by the 1960s it was rare near habitation, solely due to the fact that it was conspicuous, easily shot, and its train was valuable for decoration. Red Avadavat was also recorded as common in the 1920s, with thousands caught in Cambodia and exported through Saigon for the cagebird trade. Again, by the 1960s this level of exploitation had led to it being uncommon and irregular.

Habitat loss, specifically forest loss, may have been important in an apparent decline in diversity of forest birds in the local area of Angkor and Siem Reap, a locality that WWT visited on several occasions. Species previously recorded from the area by earlier observers but not subsequently by WWT include: Siamese Fireback, Orange-breasted Trogon, Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Bar-bellied Pitta, Dusky and Black-and-red Broadbill. Although hunting may also have played a role, particularly for larger species such as Siamese Fireback, it is as likely that declines in the other species reflect a decline in forest cover during the period.

The White-shouldered Ibis also underwent a significant decline during this period. During the 1920s and 1930s, it was described by several observers as common. However, during the late 1950s and early 1960s, it was recorded only once, despite visits to many of the same areas as earlier observers, both north of, and around, the Tonle Sap lake. The reasons for this level of decline through the middle of the 20th Century are unclear and therefore of great concern.

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APPENDIX: GAZETTEER

Locality	Former province	Current province	Coordinates (for specific locations only)
Angkor	Siem Reap	Siem Reap	13°25'N 103°53'E
Bassac river	Kandal	Kandal	
Battambang town	Battambang	Battambang	13°06'N 103°12'E
Boengveal	Samnang, Kandal	Kandal	11°37'N 105°02'E
Bokor	Kampot	Kampot	10°37'N 104°03'E
Cardamom Mountains	Koh Kong/Battambang/Pursat	Koh Kong/Battambang/Pursat	
Chhep	Kompong Thom	Preah Vihear	13°45'N 105°24'E
Chhnuk Tru	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang	12°31'N 104°27'E
Chhuk	Kampot	Kampot	10°50'N 104°28'E
Chhup	Kompong Cham	Kompong Cham	12°01'N 105°00'E
Dangrek Mountains	Siem Reap	Preah Vihear/Oddar Meanchey	
Elephant Mountains	Kampot	Kampot	
Gulf/Bay of Kompong Som	Koh Kong/ Kampot	Koh Kong/ Sihanoukville	
Ile du Pic	Kampot	Kep	10°27'N 104°12'E
Kampot river	Kampot	Kampot	
Kampot town	Kampot	Kampot	10°37'N 104°11'E
Kep town	Kampot	Kep	10°29'N 104°19'E
Khone falls	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	13°57'N 105°56'E
Kien Svay	Kandal	Kandal	11°32'N 104°59'E
Kirirom	Kompong Speu	Kompong Speu	11°18'N 103°57'E
Km42 Phnom Penh – Saigon	Kandal	Kandal	11°20'N 105°10'E?
Koh Kapik	Koh Kong	Koh Kong	11°27'N 103°01'E
Koh Kong Island	Koh Kong	Koh Kong	11°26'N 103°11'E
Kompong Cham town	Kompong Cham	Kompong Cham	12°00'N 105°27'E
Kompong Chhnang town	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang	12°15'N 104°40'E
Kompong Kantuot	Kandal	Kandal	11°26'N 104°49'E
Kompong Thom town	Kompong Thom	Kompong Thom	12°42'N 104°54'E
Kouys	Stung Treng?	Stung Treng?	
Kratie town	Kratie	Kratie	12°29'N 106°01'E
Molu Prey	Kompong Thom	Preah Vihear	13°48'N 105°16'E
Ok Yam	Koh Kong	Koh Kong	11°38'N 102°56'E

Locality	Former province	Current province	Coordinates (for specific locations only)
Oudong	Kandal	Kandal	11°48' N 104°45' E
Phnom Bayang	Takeo	Takeo	10°38' N 104°52' E
Phnom Penh city	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh	11°33' N 104°55' E
Phnom Thom/Kao Kuap	Battambang	Battambang	12°14' N 102°29' E
Phu Quoc	(Vietnam)	(Vietnam)	10°13' N 103°58' E
Pich Nil	Kompong Speu/Koh Kong	Kompong Speu/Koh Kong	11°10' N 104°00' E
Pochentong	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh	11°34' N 104°51' E
Point Samit	Kong Kong	Kong Kong	10°52' N 103°10' E
Poulo Dama	(Vietnam)	(Vietnam)	9°24' N 104°13' E
Preah Khan	Kompong Thom	Kompong Thom	13°06' N 104°24' E
Prek Kdam	Kandal	Kandal	11°42' N 104°49' E
Prey Veng town	Prey Veng	Prey Veng	11°29' N 105°19' E
Preappatang rapids	Kratie/Stung Treng	Kratie/Stung Treng	13°15' N 105°58' E?
Ropou river	Stung Treng/Kompong Thom	Stung Treng/Preah Vihear	14°08' N 105°40' E
Sambor	Kratie	Kratie	12°46' N 105°58' E
Sambour	Kompong Thom	Kompong Thom	12°53' N 104°37' E
Sekong river	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	
Siem Reap town	Siem Reap	Siem Reap	13°22' N 103°51' E
Sihanoukville town	Kampot	Sihanoukville	10°38' N 103°30' E
Sisophon	Battambang	Banteay Meanchey	13°35' N 102°59' E
Snoul	Kratie	Kratie	12°04' N 106°26' E
Sre Ambel	Koh Kong	Koh Kong	11°07' N 103°46' E
Stung Meanchey	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh	11°33' N 104°54' E
Stung Treng town	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	13°31' N 105°58' E
Thnal Krabei	Koh Kong	Koh Kong	11°34' N 102°57' E
Tonle Bati	Kandal	Kandal	11°20' N 104°51' E
Tonle Bet	Kompong Cham	Kompong Cham	11°59' N 105°28' E
Tonle Sap lake	Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat	Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat	
Tonle Sap river	Kompong Chhnang/Kandal	Kompong Chhnang/Kandal	
Veal Renh	Kampot	Sihanoukville	10°43' N 103°48' E

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